

Grand Jurist of the U. S.
New Orleans.
April 24th 1852
Superintendent of the Prison

Transmitting weekly
Statement of
Receipts for 200 and
10.

Mint of the United States
Philad^a May 1st 1852

Sir,

My absence in Reading has prevented
a reply to your note of the 29th inst.

I regret to say that the sweeps which
you request re-assayed have been mixed
with the other sweeps of the Mint so that
your request cannot be complied with.

There can be no objection, however, to tak-
ing the result of Mr. Summers' smelting (ex-
cluding the one pronounced defective) as that
to be reported. The ounces thus reported are
6.95.

Very respectfully

Prof. C. S. Bullock
Cincinnati.

Geo W. Elwell.
Director

Treasury Department
4th May 1852

Sir,

I acknowledge receipt of
your letter of the 1st inst on the
subject of the resemblance of the
coin issued by Moffatt & Co of Cali-
fornia to the regular coin of the United
States, and state in reply that the
Department will by the next steamer,
address the United States assayer
at San Francisco on the subject.

Very Respectfully

Your Obedt Servt

Wm G. Brown
Secretary of the Treasury.

G. M. Eckert Esq.
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia

Enclosed find a letter of allocation & response to
Bureau of the Mint

"We beg to return the letter of the
Director of the US Mint which we have
attentively perused but we do not think
that there is any point in it which requires
any addition to the remarks we made in
our letter of the 9 March except that we
are not aware that there is any difference
in the Mint mode of reporting the assays
of the Bank deposits & those of the Public
viz each is the fact it is by a private ~~assay~~
assayment between the two establishments

The
Bank is preparing to weigh Gold & Silver
on the decimal system & it is probable
that in time the same system may be
applied to the assay of Gold."

Dear Sir. We have just received the above from
our friend in England we are glad to
see John Bull coming round
Yours truly
G. M. Eckert Esq. Bureau of the Mint

Treasury Department
5th May 1832.

Sir,

I acknowledge receipt of
your letter of the 17th Ult. recommen-
ding that the planchets for the cop-
per coinage should be manufactured
in the Mint instead as heretofore being
purchased ready prepared for coin-
age & state in reply that a copy of
your letter had been communicated
to Congress with a favorable recom-
mendation from this Department
of the plan you suggest.

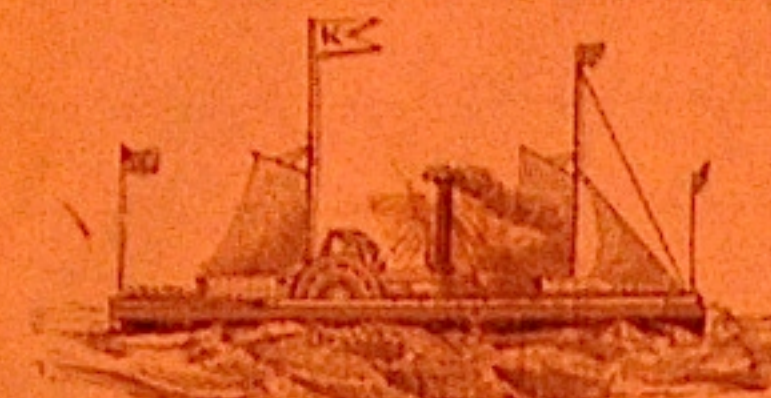
Very Respectfully,
Your Obedt. Servt.

~~Thos. G. B. Smith~~
Secretary of the Treasury

G. N. Eckard Esq
Director of the Mint.
Philadelphia

INDEPENDENT LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN
PHILADELPHIA
AND
NEW YORK,



Steamer Kennebec,
Capt. S. C. MOORE.

Touching at CAPE MAY.

Steamer Penobscot,
Capt. CLARK.

M. S. AYFORD, Agent, - - - Pier No. 14 North River, - - - New York.
THOMAS CLYDE, Agent, - - - No. 34 South Wharves, - - - Philadelphia.

Contents and Condition unknown.

Marks and Numbers.

Philadelphia, May 6, 1852

RECEIVED of

U. S. Mail

N. Ho.

N. Y.

Thirty kegs ant. (\$3000.)

Which we promise to deliver to Men. Willits & Co. —
at our Wharf in New York, the dangers of the sea and river navigation, fire, leakage, breakage,
and all incidental accidents excepted, — paying freight therefor, paid by Mail.

Clank
4/4

For the Proprietors.

George Steffe

Dr. W. Eckert
Director
U.S. Mining

Chicago April 8th 1852

for

We recd your note this morning. We will deliver to the United States Mining all the Coal you may require from this time to the 1st of April next at the same price (as \$4. for ton) that we are now getting.

The Coal to be of the best quality, firm Mountain Lehigh, steamboat size: to be del^d in such quantities and at such times as you may desire.

Yours Respectfully
Marley & McCord

28. Walnut St.

Phineas May 17 1852

to G. W. Eckels

Director

Mint United States

Sir

Your favor of 13th inst
is at hand accepting our proposal for supply-
ing your mint with coal the coming season for
which accept our thanks.

We hereby agree to deliver the U.S. Mint
all the anthracite coal they may require
from this time to the 1st of April next
in such quantities and at such times as
they may require at the rate of Four dollars
(4) per ton of 2240 lbs.

The coal to be of the best Spring Mt
Seligh Coal Steamboat size equal to that
which we are now supplying them.

(Card)

Marley & McCord

525 North Market St

+ 28 Walnut

Mint United States
Philad^a May 13. 1952

Mr. Worley Helrod
Guthrie.

Your proposal of 8th April
to supply this Mint with all the Anthracite Coal we
may require from this time to the first of April next at
four dollars per ton of 2240 lbs. is accepted.

The coal to be of the best quality Spring Mountain,
Ship, steamboat size, equal to those you are now furnish-
ing us with, and you to deliver them in such quantities and
at such times as we require.

Please reply.

Respectfully yours

Geo. H. Eckert
Director

New York May 12th 1852.

Geo. A. Clark Esq. Director of the
Mint of the United States
Philad^a.

Dear Sir

Having communicated the contents of your favour of
the 24 February last, only in April to my friends in France
I could not receive an earlier reply than one by the last
steamer, and now take the liberty to hand you, on the other
side, a copy of the same, which I trust, you will read with
some interest, for, the new discovery in refining seems,
after all, to deserve your special attention.

I shall expect the reply, which you will be so kind
as to give me at your earliest convenience in relation to
the probability of your institution purchasing the secret
in question, before I mention the subject to any other
Company or individual in this country, and meanwhile

remain

very respectfully,

D^r Sir

Your obed^t Serv^t

W. Schneider.

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text in French, likely bleed-through from the reverse side. Some words like "procédé", "métal", and "argent" are visible.]

Copy;

Le seul et unique qu'on emploie, par le progrès, on en doit venir à l'ancien procédé d'affinage tant par le Directum et la Monnaie et Philadelphie.

Généralement aujourd'hui on emploie le procédé par l'acide sulfurique, il est plus simple et surtout plus économique. Sous le compréhensif en cinq mots, car il ne faudra que cinq mots et plus pour vous montrer que notre nouveau procédé est encore plus simple, plus rapide et surtout plus économique que l'acide sulfurique.

Pour l'ancien procédé, tant par le Directum et la Monnaie et Philadelphie, il faut trois opérations principales:

- 1° distiller les métaux par l'acide nitrique.
- 2° précipiter l'argent au moyen du sel, à l'état de chlorure.
- 3° opérer la séparation de la cuivre obtenu.

Dans le procédé par l'acide sulfurique, il y a une opération et moins en effet:

- 1° on précipite les métaux par l'acide sulfurique.
- 2° on précipite l'argent à l'état de métal au moyen du mercure.

Pour nous, nous faisons mieux et plus vite. Nous terminons tout en une opération. En même temps que nous distillons les deux métaux, cuivre et argent, nous précipitons le cuivre à l'état métallique, sans intervention de cuivre nouveau.

Chaque fois que j'en ai été une autorité et premier ordre en fait d'affinage, j'ai été vu et haut sans son traité et obtenu tout page 184.

Il est par ce procédé (le procédé par l'acide sulfurique) que l'on a affiné les anciens écus de 5 et 10 sols qui renfermaient une portion notable d'or, et même les plus anciennes pièces de 5 et 10, qui en contenaient tout à fait. Cet or ne pouvait être avantageusement séparé par les anciens procédés d'affinage, et obtient tout entier, mais les nouveaux procédés sont tellement perfectionnés aujourd'hui, et le plus de l'acide sulfurique et de base, que l'on peut affiner avec avantage la matière d'argent qui ne renferme que 2 millions d'or.

Mint of the United States
Philad^a 14 May 1852.

Sir,

Your letter of the 12th relative to a proposed economy in our refining process has been duly considered; but I see no reason to change the views previously expressed.

The sulphuric acid process is to be greatly preferred where the refinery is to be effected on gold & silver, but with us no such silver is ever offered; we have silvery gold altogether. The proportion of silver being small we therefore prefer a more powerful acid. I may add that the noxious fumes from sulphuric acid would be very disagreeable in the midst of a populous city. For these, & other reasons which might be mentioned, it is considered preferable to use nitric acid, even at the probable sacrifice of some trifling economy.

Very respectfully

A. Schneider, Esq.
N. York.

Geo N. Eckert
Director

Philad
May 22/52
Stubb & Coes Providence

Dear Sir, We hear, and
is it true, that the Mint has
Spanish Silver on deposit from
other parties for new cents, when
we offered to deposit such
Spanish Coin, we had ~~it~~ and
such amounts sent to us by our
Customers for that very purpose
which lay useless and burdensome
in our vault - and was declined.

We want ~~not~~ no favors, but
we believe but common justice
to us requires that we should be
treated no better, and not worse
than others - You will very
much oblige us by stating to
us candidly, whether the report is
true, and that we are thus dishonored
by our neighbours.

Very Respectfully yours
Rexel & Co

Philad^a May 22^d 1857

Hon^{ble} Rep. Snowden

Treasurer of the Mint

Dear Sir,

We are mortified to understand that express Coins should have been promised, and allowed to deposit Spanish Coin for to us - new Cents, which has not been granted to us and thus get the preference of us, when we have us from different Correspondents Spanish Coin for that purpose which lay asleep in our vaults and which we offered to deposit, and were refused, - Can it be so? Can we believe it? - We state here what we hear, if incorrect please excuse us, but we do so only because if others get the preference, our Correspondents will attach blame of inattention to their interest, when we are innocent and misled. - Will you be so kind explain to us the above is true or not and oblige yours

Very Respectfully

Robert C. Q.

Philadelphia, May 19th 1852
Director of United States Mint at Phila.

Sir,

Accompanying this I send you
a Bag of Chan. Gold Dust, which I have coined,
and, after the expenses deducted, returned to me by
American Express Co,

Yours Respectfully,

Geo. M. Van Klunk

United States Mint at Philadelphia

the Bag is marked *10794. \$1000

60 oz.

G. M. Van Klunk

Philadelphia N. Y.

N.B. — Please return the bag if you do not
wish particularly to keep it. G. M. V. K.

St Louis May 14/52
Hon Treasurer U.S. Mint
Philad Pa

We send to you
by Mess Livingston, Fargo & Co Express one Package
Sealed & Marked Livingston & Kinkead containing
Nine Small Bags of Gold Dust, which please Coin
at your earliest Convenience, and place the proceeds
to the Credit of Mr James M. Livingston, and advise
him with Statement of same, to the Care of Mr Morgan
Child 32 Cliff Street New York.

And Mnest Oblige
Yours Respectfully
Livingston & Kinkead

Recd 16 June
2 small pkts. recd to Mr. Morrison by Davis

To the Superintendent of the
W. H. Hunt Anti-Slavery
Society

If the enclosed box should come
to hand without having been opened by Mr. C. B. Morgan
You will please forward immediately the two small
parcels one containing forty seven ^{to} dollars and seven
cents & the other a ring to Mr. C. B. Morgan 51 Vesey St
New York per Express.

The box containing Five Hundred
& ninety seven ^{and} Sep. Seventeen dollars at Seventeen
thirty four pence equal to Five Thousand dollars

Yours attention and oblige
Jas. K. K. K.
J. H. Morgan
J. H. Morgan

Fac. City
May 13. 1852

290 cases Sep. 17 at 17⁵⁰ \$5000.⁰⁰
Aug. 6. One parcel spanning for O. B. 200
one Parcel Ant. one Sole specimen Ray O. B. 100
May. 13 1853

Legation of The United States.

London, 23 July, 1852.

Sir,

I have the pleasure to enclose herewith
a copy of a Note from Sir Henry Ellis, Principal
Librarian of the British Museum, acknowledging
the reception of a "Bronze Medal of R. M. Patterson,
Director of the U. S. Mint," and conveying the
thanks of the Trustees for so obliging a present.

Yours, Sir,

your obedient servant,

Abbot Lawrence

The Director of the United States Mint, }
Philadelphia. }

(copy)

British Museum,

21st July, 1852.

Sir,

I am directed by the Trustees
of the British Museum to acknowledge
the receipt of the obliging present from
the Mint of the United States, of a
bronze medal of R. M. Patterson
Director of the U. S. Mint, and I am
to request that Your Excellency will
have the goodness to convey to the
Directors the thanks of the Trustees
for this addition to the National
Collections.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Sd.) Henry Ellis

Principal Librarian

R. E.

Abbott Lawrence, Esq., }

Commission
des Monnaies
et
Médailles.

Réponse à la lettre

Du

N° d'ordre

515

On est invité à rappeler en
marge de la réponse le numéro
d'ordre et la date de la lettre.

Médaille

de M. Robert M. Patterson.

Paris, le 28 Mai 1876.

Monsieur,

J'ai reçu la médaille à l'effigie de
l'honorable M. Robert M. Patterson que
vous avez été chargé d'offrir à la Commission
des Monnaies.

Cette médaille a été classée dans les
collections du Musée à la suite de celles
dont les Etats-Unis ont fait présent à la
France.

Je suis heureux, Monsieur, d'avoir
à vous transmettre les remerciements de la
Commission des Monnaies.

Recevez, Monsieur, l'assurance de
ma considération très distinguée.

Le Président de la Commission
des Monnaies & Médailles.
B. Duran

[Q. n° 2. Juillet 1880.]

M. Farnham, Epargneur de la Monnaie de Philadelphie

Two kinds of counterfeit gold dollars have been observed here. One of these was of the same manufacture as had frequently been ^{noticed} observed in the case of ~~the~~ larger coins, ^{the} quarter and half eagle, & which it was too hastily supposed, could not be carried into the dollar; ~~consisting of~~ ^{consisting of} an exterior of very thin gold plates, and an interior plate of silver or ^a ~~an~~ ^{cheaper} metal; the whole compressed together by a blow, with the use of dies reproduced from the genuine coin, so ingeniously as to form a fac-simile, after which the piece is milled, the two edges of the gold plates being thus locked together. This ~~kind of~~ counterfeit may be detected by the thickness of the rim or milling, five pieces piling higher than the same number of the genuine; also, by a narrow inspection of the edge, where the line of junction may be seen, all around. —

The other kind of counterfeit is that made by casting some inferior metal in a plaster mold, & gilding the surface. Two young men from the West

were committed in our city last week, of passing
several of this description. When new they look
well, but may be known by a want of sharpness
& cleanness in the impression, & by the want
of the word Liberty on the female head. The
letters on the genuine being ^{beyond precedent,} extremely small,
(only thirteen thousandths of an inch high) they
cannot be reproduced by moulding.

The surest test, for these and every other
kind of counterfeit, (where cutting is not allowable
or assaying not practicable) is that of the
weight. The instances are extremely rare, in
which this is not a sufficient criterion. A
variation of half a grain need occasion no alarm.

It may be well enough to add, that a slight
alteration in the wreath, which was made in
1849, and which has occasioned suspicion,
has nothing to do with the matter.

Dear Sir

Recently our citizens
have been obliged to be on the constant
look out for the appearance of Counter
feit Gold Dollars. Not long since
twenty were handed to one of our Banks
at a single offering. The object
of my writing is, that you will
have the goodness to describe as nearly
as possible the difference there is
existing between the genuine coin
the spurious - as you know it to be.

Men will oblige many
citizens by communicating their
information desired

Yours &c &c &c

O. S. Baldwin

Wilmington N.C.
29th May 1852

E. & W. C. Ransom's Banking Office,
Walamaze, May 21st 1852

Hon. Edward O. Tule
Tuanaroc
Phil Pinn

Sir: We have this day sent you
for Express \$500 to pay total foreign silver coin for which we
demand you to send us. Our demand being dining. Please send us
p. of each or in equal proportion of forward. we not knowing
what change this may be at the time.

Very Truly Yours
E. W. Ransom

No 123.

Oct 12 9/50.

Mint of the United States

Philad^a - 31 March 1852

Sir,

Our Engraver having finished an experimental die for the suggested annular gold dollar, I now enclose for your examination & office struck therewith.

I also embrace the opportunity to enclose a correspondence with the Department, in which I have made suggestions regarding what appears to me desirable amendments to the Silver Bill as it passed the Senate. It would be very gratifying, should you approve of them, could you procure their introduction into the bill before its passage through the House.

Very Respectfully
your obt^d serv^t

Hon. C. M. P. Hunter
Chairman Finance Com.

Geo W. Eckels
Director

Mint of the United States
Philad^a 31 May 1852.

Sir,

Our Engraver has lately, at my re-
quest, completed experimental dies for
the proposed annular gold dollar; and
I now have the honor to enclose for your
examination a piece struck herewith.

Very respectfully
Yours obt^d serv^t

Hon. Thomas Corwin
Secy of the Treas^y

G. M. Eckert
Director

Memorandum on Mint Charges, for Bullion &c.

There is no charge at the Mint for assaying; where, however, the bullion brought to the Mint is not in a condition for assaying of U.S. Standard, so that it must be first subjected to certain preliminary processes, then charges are made for the expenses incurred by the Mint in that account. The subject & rate of charges are detailed in the tariff to be found in the enclosed circular from the Director of the Mint. The object of the present memorandum is to illustrate the subject by examples.

1. Refining charges.— The Standard of U.S. Coin requires that there shall be $900 \frac{17}{20}$ ths of the weight in pure gold. If a deposit is made at the Mint, of foreign coin ^{or bullion}, which comes in assay of but 850 thousandths pure gold the Mint must either add fine gold to make it go before assaying, or else a portion of the deposit may be refined to purity, which, added to the remainder, will bring the whole up to standard. The Mint charges, as many cents an ounce on the number of ounces requiring to be thus refined; being 3 cents for gold, & from 3 to 2, according to the fineness, in silver. To determine the number of ounces to be refined to our standard we have the following rule: deduct the fineness of the deposit from 900; take that result as a numerator; as a denominator add to the numerator 100 and multiply that sum by .9; the resulting fraction gives the proportion of the whole deposit necessary to be refined. Thus B. G.'s deposit of 5 May (Haber's) was 894ths fine, weighed 283.60; the numerator consequently was 56 the denominator (100.00.90) 90.90 & then $\frac{56}{90.90}$ of 283.60 gives the weight to be refined say 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. The charge actually made was for 16 ozs at 3 cents, as we do not take fractions into account.

2. For lengthening.— When bullion contains some tin, or zinc, or admixture of the metal is made so brittle that it is unfit for assaying. Deposits of this nature have to be carefully fluxed. The charge needs no further explanation.

3. Copper Alloy.— Deposits below the standard, 900, have to be refined up to it by adding gold, so, on the other hand, deposits above standard have to be alloyed down by adding copper. The amount to be added is varied by circumstances; the charge is two cents per ounce for copper added. See 'separating' below.

4. Silver Alloy.— We never actually add silver alloy, but when a deposit of silver, 900 is made, and a separation of silver by chemical means deemed necessary, we find it impracticable to take out the whole of the silver, although we credit the depositor for the whole as if it were actually realized. We then charge for what remained unextracted under the head of silver alloy, at 129 cts per ounce. See next head.

5. For separating.— When gold & silver are mixed in the bullion they are separated by a chemical process. All gold in its natural condition contains more or less silver, and silver generally contains some gold. The mint charges are based on the proportion of gold to the whole mass, and vary from $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per ounce after melting to 5 cents. California gold is separated generally at 5 cts per ounce, being from "801 to 985 thousandths". The separating process is sometimes called refining, but incorrectly. It, indeed, involves refining, since both the gold & silver are separated nearly pure; nevertheless, by refining, in the mint sense, we include only the case of unmixed metals, which require ^{therefore} to be brought up to standard as above explained, being in other respects fit for coinage.

The process of separating involves not only the charge for the process, but also, charges for copper alloy, and (in gold deposits) for silver alloy. For it is the result of the separating process that ^{nearly pure metal} ~~the metal~~ is obtained, which must be alloyed to standard with copper; also the small portion of silver left in gold, after the process of separation.

is charged for as silver alloy as before explained. On
California gold the silver & copper alloy charges may be
thus determined. Multiply the weight of the deposit
by the reported fineness of gold, divide the product by
1000; the result is the weight of standard gold de-
rived from the mass. Then $\frac{2}{1000}$ lbs of that standard
weight at 12 1/2 cents gives the charge for silver alloy;
 $\frac{1}{1000}$ lbs of same at 2 cents gives the charge for copper
alloy. Add the charge for parting (generally 5 cents
for once after melting) and we have the deduction
on a California deposit.

We do not separate gold & silver for the depositor
unless the net yield of silver or gold after deductions
is \$5.- in which case we make no charges at all.

R. I.

Philad^a June 2nd 1852

My dear Sir

I take pleasure in saying that I have known Mr John Porter intimately from boyhood and that he has ever deservedly enjoyed the reputation of being honest, sober, industrious and most persevering in the performance of any duties he may have undertaken to perform. If you need a hand in the mint I can recommend him warmly to your consideration. If you require security for the fidelity of your employees I would cheerfully become bound for him.

Prof Booth
U S Mint

Very truly Yours
Wm D Kellogg

Boston June 3, 1852

Treasurer of U.S. Mint

Please send us by
Express Sixty dollars in four cent ps.
for the payment of which we enclose
draft on Grand Bank
\$60.00

Very Respectfully
Geo. Kimball & Co
per W. H. Reed

241 Washington St

Wm L. Adams
Philadelphia
June 11

Custom House
Buffalo June 3 1834
Sir
The supply of these and pens
at this office is exhausted

Yours respectfully

Wm. H. Smith
Postmaster

E. C. Pals Esq

Thos. W. Smith
Philadelphia

Chicago Ill June 1. 57

To the Treasurer of the Mint
Philadelphia

Sir Please send me three
Cent pieces for thirty dollars for which I
send you a draft.

Yours Obedt Servt

D. W. Chapin
Attendant

— and I have just received from you at New York
— a letter of the 12th inst. enclosing a copy of the
— proposed Bill for the new silver coinage.
— June 3. 1852

— received, and is at
— 1852-1853

I acknowledge the receipt of your letter
of the 31st ult. with a specimen of the proposed annular
gold dollar and state in reply, that the new silver
coinage Bill passed by the Senate will be reported
to the House by the Com. of Ways & Means with an
amendment authorizing this Department to regulate
the size and device of the new silver coin and of
the gold dollar; and, so soon as the needed authority
shall be granted by Congress the Department will
correspond with you on the subject.

The same Committee will, also,
it is understood, further amend the Bill from
the Senate by reducing the seignorage on gold
in bars or ingots to the actual cost to the Mint,
and, also, by making the new silver coin a legal
tender

Willamette Hotel, Washington

June 4th 1892

Sir:

Will you allow me to enquire if you
whether it is in your power to furnish me with statis-
tics of certain matters connected with the mint,
or, if not, to ask you to refer me to other sources
of information, or indicate the proper way for me
to take to accomplish this object. I should be glad
to know, if possible, the amount of gold and silver
deposited at the various mints of the United States
up to as late a date as possible, with indication
of the source from whence derived; in short, to receive
such information as may be necessary to aid me
in forming a correct judgment of the annual
product of the precious metals in the United

States. I am preparing a somewhat elaborate
paper on the geology & the precious metals
& should be glad to be able to speak by authority
in regard to their production in the country

I remain Very resptl

Your obedient servant

J. D. Whitney

U. S. Geologist

E. C. Dale Esq

Treas. U. S. Mint

Philadelphia

Cleveland June 4. 1852
Messrs. Adams & Co
Philadelphia

Enclosed
The enclosed you transmit
Oct 1st 1846. to Garrett Brunell N.Y. \$60.00
for anti-furber. please send us 3^d piece
Yours very Resp^t
Wm. C. Brunell

Plus 6 June 1852

James C. Booth Esq

Dear Sir

This will be hand to
You by Mr John Portu who is an
applicant for a situation in the
Mint. - Mr Portu came to us as
soon as he was of age and worked
some 12 or 13 Years -

He is a steady faithful &
industrious man & well un-
derstands his trade - You may place
entire reliance upon him if
You should be fit to engage him
Very respy

Merrick Stou

Copy London June 9th 1852
 Messrs John Pickersgill & Son
 With Jas Bull Son & Co
 2 Keys containing 100,000 Dollars in American Gold when
 Mettled weighing $\frac{16.6}{16.6} \times \frac{14.12}{14.12} = 5373.25$ or 1.75 less than stated

- 12 16.6 14.0 12.178
- 13 16.6 14.12 " "
- 14 16.6 11.0 " "
- 15 16.6 12.12 " "
- 16 16.6 16.0 " "
- 17 16.6 14.12 " "
- 18 16.6 14.12 " "
- 19 16.6 14.12 " "
- 20 16.6 1.0 " "
- 21 16.6 17.12 " "
- 22 16.6 14.12 " "
- 23 16.6 12.12 " "
- 24 16.6 16.0 " "
- 25 16.6 16.0 " "
- 26 16.6 18.12 " "
- 27 16.6 14.12 " "
- 28 16.6 16.0 " "
- 29 16.6 15.12 " "
- 30 16.6 15.0 " "
- 31 16.6 14.0 " "
- 32 16.6 14.0 " "
- 33 16.6 16.12 " "
- 34 16.6 17.12 " "
- 35 16.6 15.0 " "
- 36 16.6 1.0 " "
- 37 16.6 1.12 " "
- 38 16.6 14.12 " "

legal limit (7.5 cent eagle) 3 dwt in 1000 pieces or \$20,000
 equal to .75 ounces per \$100,000. Defect of weight,
 according to above weighing, one ounce beyond the
 limit of law.

Gross 16.6 14.12
 Worsening 18.3 3.12
 Standard 16.6 14.12
 Days dat. 5271.11 £3.14.9.10 By 20493.3.0

To Mettling 16.6 14.12 3.12.0
 To 27 assays 16.6 14.12 6.2.0
 To paid in fine gold as coming 16.6 14.12 6.12.0
 To points from Rail Office & Man 6.2.0
 To Mettling points 16.6 14.12 6.10.0
 To Balance 20474.2.6 20493.3.0

(Sig) Jas Bull Son &
 with respects to the same

Copy London June 9th 1852
 Messrs John Pakenhill & Co
 With Jas Pult Son & Co
 2 Keys containing 10,000 Dollars in American Gold when
 Mettled Weighing 4.5

12 16.6.10.0. 12.17.
 13 16.6.12.12. "
 14 16.6.11.0. "
 15 16.6.12.12. "
 16 16.6.16.0. "
 17 16.6.16.1. "
 18 16.7.6.12. "
 19 16.6.14.12. "
 20 16.7.1.0. "
 21 16.6.17.12. "
 22 16.6.19.12. "
 23 16.7.7.12. "
 24 16.6.16.0. "
 25 16.5.16.0. "
 26 16.8.18.12. "
 27 16.6.14.8. "
 28 16.6.16.0. "
 29 16.6.15.12. "
 30 16.6.15.0. "
 31 16.6.14.0. "
 32 16.6.9.0. "
 33 16.6.16.12. "
 34 16.6.17.12. "
 35 16.7.15.0. "
 36 16.7.1.0. "
 37 16.7.1.12. "
 38 16.7.6.12. "

Gross 16.7.6.12. 12.
 Worsnip 16.3.3.12.
 Stand 16.3.3.11.0.
 5271.11 £27.9.10.0
 20493.3.0

To Mettling 16.8.11.0. 3.12.0.
 To 27 16.8.11.0. 3.12.0.
 To paid in fine Mettled as above 16.8.11.0. 3.12.0.
 To paid in fine Mettled as above 16.8.11.0. 3.12.0.
 To Mettling 16.8.11.0. 3.12.0.
 To balance 20493.3.0

(Sig) Jas Pult Son & Co
 with respect & thanks

Copy London June 9th 1852
 Messrs John Pakenhall & Co.
 With J. & R. Bull Son & Co.
 2 Kope containing 100,000 Dollars in American Gold when
 melted weighing 4257.9.3

12	16.6.10.9.12.17.
13	16.6.10.9.12.17.
14	16.6.10.9.12.17.
15	16.6.10.9.12.17.
16	16.6.10.9.12.17.
17	16.6.10.9.12.17.
18	16.6.10.9.12.17.
19	16.6.10.9.12.17.
20	16.6.10.9.12.17.
21	16.6.10.9.12.17.
22	16.6.10.9.12.17.
23	16.6.10.9.12.17.
24	16.6.10.9.12.17.
25	16.6.10.9.12.17.
26	16.6.10.9.12.17.
27	16.6.10.9.12.17.
28	16.6.10.9.12.17.
29	16.6.10.9.12.17.
30	16.6.10.9.12.17.
31	16.6.10.9.12.17.
32	16.6.10.9.12.17.
33	16.6.10.9.12.17.
34	16.6.10.9.12.17.
35	16.6.10.9.12.17.
36	16.6.10.9.12.17.
37	16.6.10.9.12.17.
38	16.6.10.9.12.17.

Gross 4257.9.3
 Worn 1.3.3
 Standard 4257.9.3

Days 11 2.27.9.10.0
 20493.3.0

To Mr. Bull 145 lbs 3 1/2 per lb 2.12.0
 To 27 pieces of 45 cent per lb 6.2.0
 To paid in fine gold as being 1145 lbs 6.22.0
 To paid in fine gold as being 1145 lbs 6.22.0
 To Mattie's part 2.6
 To balance 20493.3.0

(Sigs) J. & R. Bull Son & Co.
 with respect

Apple Day 30 June 22

		1600	
		2200	
		240.58	
		2010.	
		3341	
		9981.53 gold	
		34.	
		61.36	
		2.01	17.91
		50	1200.00
		97.91	6322.41
4 kg chd 500	2000		
1 kg chd 500	500		
1 kg chd 500	500		
2 kg chd 500	1000		
Cats	33.33		
	4463		
		9,981.50	
		97.91	
		1,371,700	
		4463	
		1,386,242.41	

Balance from Dr.	1,109,696.13
P.O.	79,691.82
Int. Tr. N.	554.95
Widow	150,856.59
Panjin	34,123.56
Coupon	10,719.06
	1,386,242.41

Minister of the United States,
Philad^a 30 June 1862.

Sir,

Mr. Geo. F. Dunning, one of the most experienced and intelligent off our Mint class, being indiscrete health has been recommended by his physician to take a respite from his labors, and to travel. He has concluded that it will be most convenient & beneficial to visit Europe and I have accordingly given him leave of absence for that purpose. He has provided a substitute for himself during his detention from his duties, who is satisfactory both to the Treasurer and myself.

I propose that Mr. Dunning shall make such inquiries as will enable him to give information that may be useful to us here; to which end I have requested him to visit the Mints of London, Paris and elsewhere. His own experience and knowledge will guide him to a great extent upon the points to which his inquiries are most likely to be beneficial, but I shall also give him some specific matters questions which will direct him in the course of his investigations. It will be a satisfaction to me, however, if there any points in which the Department feels a particular interest pertinent to the matter in contemplation, to be informed of them.

Mr. Dunning will also be authorized, if you see no objection, to purchase some of the most useful works, reports &c that he may meet with, which it is desirable to have in the possession of the Mint. During the present season of the deficiency of our very meagre collection has given rise to great annoyance from the difficulty under which I have labored in presenting authentic facts to the Department on facts relating to coinage &c; and I deem it important that the trifling expenditure requisite to a more complete collection of works of authority should no longer be delayed. It may be remembered, as a fact illustrating the necessity of this, that I

have found it necessary to borrow from the Philade. library a work
which was asked for by the Department some weeks since.

I presume that a letter or letters from myself, as Director, will
secure to Mr. Dunning the courtesy & attention necessary in the in-
quiries which I wish him to institute; but I respectfully suggest
that a letter from the Department, in such general form as may
seem proper under the circumstances, would materially aid him
in his inquiries.

Very respectfully
your obedient servant

Geo. N. Elliott
Director

Mr. Dunning proposes to leave on the 8th prox.

Miner of the United States
Chicago 30 June 1852.

Sir,

Your letter of the 22nd ult. was accidentally mislaid before reply, and has only this morning been discovered. Regretting the consequent delay, I now present the following answer to your inquiry.

The assay of the Miners indicates the whole amount of pure gold or silver in the parcels deposited, when such parcels are greatly alloyed the proportion of gold (or) to the whole weight of the mass is diminished, but the actual yield of gold is not altered.

Thus \$100 worth of gold, alloyed afterwards 20 percent on the weight, will give the fineness of the mass $\frac{100}{120}$ ths, or (in thousandths) 833 $\frac{1}{3}$. The weight of the mass is 550 ounces, viz. pure gold 484, copper 66, and so the assay shows it to be, for $\frac{100}{120}$ ths (or 833 $\frac{1}{3}$) of 550 is 484. If the alloy had been 50 percent the weight of the mass would have been 725; the proportions, by assay should be $\frac{100}{150}$ ths, or 666 $\frac{2}{3}$ ths pure gold, or 484 ounces, the same as before. - The gross value of the gold is estimated here in both cases at the same, viz. \$100; but inasmuch as such coppery metal is unfit for coinage till refined to our standard, there is a charge made to the depositor in that account proportioned to the alloy; in the first case it would have been 75 cents, in the second \$1.69, so that the net value is less than \$100.

Yours respectfully,
Saml. Hoard Esq
Chicago.

Very respectfully,
G. W. Edmunt Miner

Chicago May 22nd 1852
J. N. Eckert Esq
Director of U. S. Mint Philadelphia
Sir

After thanking you for your
gentlemanly and somewhat elaborate answer to queries
propounded by me in regard to assaying Gold &c in my
communication of 29th Nov - permit me to propose
a few simple questions that will not involve much
labor in a reply - Is your method of assaying of
that character, which if applied to Gold of different degrees
of fineness, would give the real value of each or only a
near approximation - by the former, your general
mode of assaying and no what might be done if desired
For instance if I should send to the mint \$100 American
Coin alloyed 5. ~~or~~ \$100 alloyed 10. \$100 alloyed 20. and
\$100 alloyed 50 for Ct. would each p^{er} cent assay at
\$100. Would the mass be worth precisely \$400? or would
there be a loss for ascertaining and separating alloys?
If any loss what, or about what would that loss be?

I think that an assayer has either unwittingly
or in some other way made a mistake, and as
he insists that his assays are as perfect and correct as
made by the U. S. Mint - I shall be able by your
answer to satisfy myself of his accuracy as an
assayer -

Very Respectfully Yours
J. N. Eckert

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
HANKERS,
32 WALL STREET.

New York, June 29 1862

George W. Eckert Esq
Director of U.S. Mint
Philadelphia
Dear Sir

We have your
favor of the 28th inst. and note contents.

The small parcel of dust sent
you on the 25th inst. on receipt from
a correspondent of ours in New Orleans
with the following remarks.

"We do not believe the assay was fair
" at the mint here - N^o 577 is marked
" on the sample sent and the assay
" here was 857, producing about \$17.²⁵
" and as fine looking, and weighing as
" heavy as any we ever had"

We do not anticipate any
difficulty or controversy in the premises as
likely to accrue to paymasters, our party
wishing to ascertain whether there might
not be an error with the mint at N.O.

Y^{rs} truly G. Robbins & Son

Mint of the United States
June 28th 1852

Sir,

In reply to your inquiry of the 26th inst.,
I have the honor to state that the cost of the acids
used at this Mint, in the year 1851, was \$79,720.15
the other expenses incident to working, such as for spelter,
crucibles, fuel, salt &c. were probably not less than \$20,000
more.

Very respectfully
your obed^t serv^t

Geo W. Elwell
Director.

Hon. Thomas Corwin,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Washington 16 June 1832
My dear Sir

Please inform me what
is the annual cost of all the
acids consumed annually
in the mint at Philad^a as I
fear I may have made an
error on the subject in a com-
munication to Congress.

Respectfully,
W. H. Rouse

G. M. Eckel Esq

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 28 June 1852

Gent^ls

A reply to your letter of the 23^d enclosing assay slips, has been delayed, in consequence of my temporary absence from the Mint.

To your request that we should cause an assay of these slips to be made, I have to state that while the Assayers are always willing to oblige in a request of this kind, they wish first to be informed whether the gold has already been assayed, if so by whom, and at what fineness was it reported. Of course they do not wish, by a (possibly) adverse report to involve themselves in an involuntary difficulty or controversy.

Very respectfully

Your obed^t. Serv^t

Geo W Eckart

Director

G. S. Robbins & Co
New York.

New York 27th Jan. 1846

Mr. Patterson Philadelphia

Sir In the N. Y. Herald
of 26th Inst. I observed a paragraph
regarding the manufacture of gold coin
that there is a want of scales at the
mint, and having since a number
of years been at the manufacturing
of the most minute mathematical
instruments, I beg to offer my services
to you. — Should you be willing
to give me an order you will please
to send me either a pattern or an
accurate drawing. —

For information regarding my
abilities I refer to Doctor Chilton
Professor of Chemistry 89 Chambers
Street N. Y. who possesses two
chemical scales made by me. —
In the hope of your favoring me

with an address, *Remain*
Sir, James Chas. Jnr
Charles Pace,
16 Allen Street.
"

FARMERS AND MECHANICS BANK.

Philadelphia, Jan 25 - 1850.

E. C. Vale Esq
Treasurer
Wilmington

Wm I send you
by the bearer Wm. C. Adams (\$90) for
which please forward the same amt.
in 3 cts. to J. T. Warner, Cashier
Wilmington Del. - In Adams' Co's
Express, requesting them to hand me
their Receipt in duplicate -

Very truly
Yours
J. M. Davis

Ocean Bank
Newburyport June 25th 1852

C. C. Dale Esq Treasr

Dear Sir

Enclosed my check
on Commercial Bank of Neww. Mass. - \$500.
for which please send me same amount in 3.
cents coins, free of expense.

Very Respectfully
Yours
Jacob Stone
Carr.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,

BANKERS,

33 WALL STREET.

Friend
Mr Geo. M. Mint
Director of the Mint

New York, Nov 25 1852

Philadelphia New York

A correspondent of our funds is a purveyor
of gold dust, which he desires to have assayed. We do
not know that your department undertakes so small
a matter, but we venture to enclose the parcel, which
if consistent please have assayed, advising us of the result.
If contrary to your custom to do this, the little lot may be
returned us

Yours Truly
G. S. Robbins & Son
Wm. B. Bacon

We are always willing to oblige in a request of
this kind, but we wish to understand the object
of the assay - whether it is as a check upon our
own assaying, or that of any other person - as we do
not wish to involve ourselves in gratuitous difficulty

United States Mint
Philadelphia

New York June 23/52

We this day forward by
Adams & Co Express, Eight Tars Silver Bullion
marked T. T. No. 108. weighing Ten Hundred
Thirty Five and one half pounds, for coinage -
it is said to contain Gold - When
assayed please forward certificate
of the same to

Very Respectfully

John Duggett Sons
per John Feltner

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 21 June 1852

Sir,

I have the honor herewith to trans-
mit a statement of the deposits and
disbursements at the Mint & Branches during
the past month.

Very respectfully
Yours obt. Servt.

G. N. Eckert,
Director

Wm. B. Brown,
Secy of Treasry

the first of the month, and I was very much surprised
to find that the weather was so good. I had
heard that it was very bad, but I was
glad to find that it was not so.

I was very much surprised to find that the
weather was so good. I had heard that it was
very bad, but I was glad to find that it was
not so.

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weather was so good. I had heard that it was
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not so.

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weather was so good. I had heard that it was
very bad, but I was glad to find that it was
not so.

necessary to procure fine gold, free from silver. The weight and fineness of the gold delivered were carefully recorded. The gold returned was also carefully weighed & assayed and the results recorded. A comparison of the pure gold sent out & returned, with the pure gold returned, of course exhibits the loss sustained by the process. As viewed to this communication will be found a detailed statement exhibiting the amount of pure gold sent out & returned. It was the intention that each of the three experiments should be separately stated, and for that purpose Mr. C. C. C. was requested to indicate to which of the series of experiments the gold returned by him belonged. Whether, however, my record is incorrect or it was in error, I find that a comparison according to these data exhibits an impossible loss in Experiment 2, and an impossible gain in Experiment 3. I am compelled therefore, to aggregate the three experiments, by which plan the general result will be quite as satisfactorily exhibited.

It is proper also to mention that the assay clips cut from the ingots & bars, instead of being remelted, &c. - special assay made, were estimated.

ed, at the average fineness of the bars & from which they were taken. They have probably been rather over than under estimated. I add, also, that in one case, a button from grains with some slag, ^{weighing 1.53 ounces} ~~which~~ in process of smelting fell through the pot, and became combined with other gold, so that a much greater weight was returned than had been delivered. This gold I have estimated at a fineness of, at a rate certainly equal to what it contained, as it was very base metal.

With these preliminary remarks, you are requested to observe that, according to the statement presented there was delivered to Mr. Dr. Cullen gold equal to 12,524.232 ounces pure metal, and of the value say \$250,016.05; that he returned 12,504.263 ounces of pure metal, value \$250,016.04. The waste was therefore 07.069 fine gold or \$12.77 being in the proportion of 1/100th of the metal operated on.

The experiments having been tried, so far as I could observe, with an extraordinary degree of care to avoid waste, - there being no cases at which I have been made acquainted to

initiate the accuracy of the result, - the metal operated on being abundant in amount, - and the inventor of the process being the personal director of every step taken, - I may certainly conclude that the waste above indicated is due to the process, and must be expected in practice if the zinc is introduced into the blinks. That much then as this waste is very much more considerable than that sustained by the processes as presently employed in the blinks, I am of opinion that the introduction of Mr. McCulloch's method of refining, by the use of zinc is inexpedient.

The grounds of this opinion will more clearly appear on considering the facts as to waste as exhibited in the general operations of the Metallurgical Department.

At the settlement of accounts made Dec. 31, 1850 a waste of 57,885⁰⁰ lbs. appeared, in the Metallurgical operations in 57,254,376⁰⁰ of bullion delivered to him, being in the proportion of $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a ton.

At the settlement of June 30, 1851, the waste was 57,885⁰⁰ lbs. on 57,254,376⁰⁰ of bullion delivered, being in the proportion of $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a ton.

It must be conceded, however, that the rate of loss indicated in the above settlements is less than what should be expected from the isolated & very careful experiments conducted by W. & C. Cuthbert: first, on a larger scale of operation, the rate of proportional loss, second, because a portion of the bullion is delivered to the Minter & Coopers at the assay reported for the depositors, and the fraction of assay adopted in such reports, while it is as small as should be allowed in practice, admitting the supposition that in some cases a greater proportion of bullion is received, & passed to the Minter & Coopers, than is actually charged; third, much of the bullion on which wastage is estimated is in clippings, which do not pass through the assaying process, but are simply scuttled, and in these we must infer a slight wastage, which will tend to reduce the proportional aggregate. These facts considered, I should have expected to find, in W. & C. Cuthbert's experiment a wastage more considerable, in proportion, than that indicated in the above statement, as given by the Minter & Coopers account. A wastage less than was

[Faint handwritten text on a separate sheet of paper, partially visible at the top left.]

that as large might have been allowed without
inconvenience to the facility of the process, but taken
it is found to be more than dispensed as large
its unfavorable comparison with the present re-
sults, and, would cannot be doubted.

With a view still further to satisfy myself
on this important point, I lately directed a
careful experiment to be made by our usual re-
fining process, with the use of silver. For this pur-
pose the ~~gold~~ gold used was re-assayed to
be small portion of a hundredth part,
with a view to avoid any gain from the larger por-
tion when in degree assays. On the other hand
the small portion in glass relating was carefully
assayed to detect the presence of gold. The re-
sult of the gold recovered & returned will
be forwarded to his communication.
From the ~~assay~~ ^{analysis} it appeared that ~~of 255.96~~ ^{of pure}
~~of 255.96~~ ^{of pure} extracted a waste of ~~255.96~~ ^{255.96}
of an ounce, being ^{the} ~~the~~ of a hundredth in the
amount delivered, or one-fourth of the waste
age exhibited in the experiments of short-circuit-
ing, thus confirming the greater liability of loss by
this process.

Geo. N. S. S. S.
London

P.S. It is, perhaps, proper to add that the
first parcel of seed operated on by Mr. McCulloch
was delivered Jan. 19th 1852, and returned in fine
order the beginning of February. The other lots were
received Feb. 5th, 11th, & 18th; partial returns were made
March 3rd & final returns April 1st. It would be im-
proper, however, to infer that such a length of time
is required by the nature of the process, the delay being
in great part due to circumstances unavoidable in
an experimental trial. I refer to the matter to show
that the trials furnish no data proving a superiority
in point of time over the adopted process.

not to be used
 and which are
 found to be
 of the same
 quality as the
 others, and
 are therefore
 to be used
 in the same
 manner as the
 others.

Statement of results, by refining process of Superphosphate.
 by granulation with lime.

<u>Feed delivered</u>	<u>Barley</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>King's</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Deposit bar. 12 623	346.12	885%	806.489	
" 1048	1,212.98	884	1,072.274	
" 1050	750.60	880%	663.155	
" 1051	1,219.31	892%	1,086.234	
" 1052	733.41	897	657.069	
" 1097	1,197.38	881%	1,055.871	
" 1098	788.10	880%	702.966	
" 1099	736.92	884%	651.732	
" 1096	1,198.47	880%	1,054.079	
" 1098	102.17	880%	89.991	
" 1099	1,205.97	880%	1,070.610	
" 1100	767.10	884%	676.407	
" 1101	700.79	881%	611.458	
" 1053	1,216.97	880	1,070.934	
" 1113	907.51	882	800.424	
" 1225	353.32	870%	292.705	
" 1233	630.85	884%	557.482	
Total delivered			12,724.212	
<u>Grain returned</u>				
Refined bar. 12 1	9.05	893	9.701	
" 2	128.90	891	127.740	
" 3	126.91	891%	127.702	
King	42.88	879	37.691	
(over)			302.914	

Gold Returned		Base Weight	Precious	Final Gold	Remarks
Brought over				12,435.415	
From grains	fl 4	73.62	464 $\frac{1}{2}$ ₁₀₀	34.204	
	fl 5	12.94	719 $\frac{1}{2}$ ₁₀₀	9.305	
	fl 6	12.28	706 $\frac{1}{2}$ ₁₀₀	8.675	
Assay slip	91 (10)	- 2.40	983	2.360	Grains estimated as is to be from fl 3
Refined gold in powder		.19	983	.187	do
Finer gold in powder	100 11	1.01	654	.726	
Assay slip	101, 100, 101 11, 10, 10	1.77	989 $\frac{1}{2}$ ₁₀₀	1.757	Grains estimated: from gold of fl 2
Assay slip	fl 101	.09	958 $\frac{1}{2}$ ₁₀₀	.864	
do	fl 102	.13	959 $\frac{1}{2}$ ₁₀₀	.125	
do	fl 103	.11	649 $\frac{1}{2}$ ₁₀₀	.071	
do	fl 104	.14	464 $\frac{1}{2}$ ₁₀₀	.065	
do	fl 105	.07	719 $\frac{1}{2}$ ₁₀₀	.050	
do	fl 106	.06	706 $\frac{1}{2}$ ₁₀₀	.042	
Assay slip from grains	101, 100, 101 11	.98	800	.784	Grains estimated: the average is 800
Assay slip	101, 100, 101, 101 11, 10, 10, 10	1.62	983	1.602	
Pale grains & dirt 2.41, melted		1.62	671	1.067	
Gold in 330 lbs. av. of scrap				6.950	
Total returned				12,504.263	
Wastage, for Reference				19.969	
Gold to be accounted for				12,524.232	

22-188

Mint of the United States

Philad^a June 21, 1852

Sir,

In reply to your inquiry as to the domestic production of bullion, so far as ascertained from deposits at the U.S. Mint, I enclose a table herewith, giving the statistics as to gold to the close of last month. During the present month, to this day, we have received about \$4,300,000 in gold, almost the whole of Cal^f. production; at N. Or. leaves the receipt may be estimated at \$100,000, also from Cal^f; at the smaller Mints say \$45,000, $\frac{1}{2}$ d from Cal^f, the rest U.S. bullion of the Atlantic states.

Except the Washington silver mine, in A.C., there is no silver mine in the U.S. known to be in operation. The receipts, thence, are very trifling, about \$400 a month. From the partying group, on Cal^f. gold, a good deal of silver is extracted; altogether something over \$400,000.

Very respectfully

A.D. Whitney Esq
U.S. Geologist
Washington

Your obed^t servant

G. W. Eckert

Director

Minist of the United States
Philad.: 18 June 1852

Sir,

For reply to your letter of the 16th as to design-
ing, I think it best, in the hurry of time, to
send enclosed a rough & hastily written paper em-
bracing some general considerations on the subject.
It was not intended, in the first instance, for the
Department, but for private use only. If time ~~had~~
allowed, it would have been gratifying to rewrite
and re-arrange it, but under the circumstances
I trust its incomplete form will be excused.

Allow me to recommend a special reference to
Mr. Culloch's Essays on Exchange, Interest & Money, chap.
3 of the Essay on money. It is republished in the U.S.,
and may be had, at a low rate, at any of the book
stores. The whole question is there very ably treated.

Very respectfully,

Your obed^t serv^t

Hon. Thomas Corwin
Secy of the Treasury

Geo. W. Eckhart
Director

Branch Offic. U States
New Orleans. May 31 1852.

Monthly statement
away from etc —

Mint of the United States

To W. Dougherty Dr.

4 Arrowhead punches 1.50 ea

\$6.00

Philad^a June 17th 1852

Correct

James B. Longacre

Rec^d payment 17 June '52

William Dougherty

Mint of the United States
Philad. 16 June 1852

Sir,

In reply to your telegraphic note of this morning, I have to express my regret that our information at the Mint as to charges or seigniorage on coin-
ing at different Mints is very meagre. I can add nothing of consequence, to what I have already stated, namely that at the French Mints the charge is about $\frac{1}{100}$ of one percent on gold, and 1 percent on silver; at the Mints in British India, 2 percent on gold & silver.

In Great Britain the seigniorage is paid by the government & not by depositors, the coinage however being executed (as I understand it) at fixed rates of say $\frac{1}{100}$ percent on gold, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ on silver; government has long, ~~but before the silver~~, by the fact of which it is well reimbursed itself at a profit. The British system of free coinage was introduced under the old & is called mercantile ^{mercantile} system, ^{mercantile} in former times they had a charge there also.

I suspect that the European or continental usage is modelled on that of France, where seigniorage has always been charged. Still I will not positively assert that this is generally so. In Denmark I know

there is a signorage, but cannot state the amount. But the most important fact, as bearing upon the general discussion, is that, in the country where the permanent specie circulation is by far the greatest, - where the coinage during the past year was entirely without precedent, - I refer to France, - they have a signorage. Such a fact shows that a charge on coinage had no effect in restricting its issue, or encouraging its export.

I enclose a memorandum prepared for the large banking house of the City of New York, in which it is conclusively shown that at ordinary rates of exchange the coinage at the Mints must continue unexported; that it is only at a rate of exchange which will at all events cause export of coin, that the manufacture will be restricted. And I may add that I am quite at a loss to perceive the policy or justice of putting the U.S. to the expense of carrying bullion for export, when the manufactured pieces are at once to be recoined.

Permit me again to hope that the clause now under discussion in Congress does not necessitate separate charges for the separate Mints. I have before endeavored to show, what is indeed plain,

that a charge which will support this Mint will
be utterly inadequate to Cal^o or N. Orleans; and
if their charges are commensurate to their expen-
ses all the bullion will be sent to us, and the
specie in creating those Mints be defeated. The
correct principle, I respectfully suggest, is to have
a uniform charge at all, and let any surplus-
es at one Mint be paid into the Treasury for the
benefit of the Mints falling short.

Excuse the great haste of this letter which
is necessitated by the closing of the mail

Very respy^{ly} Your obed^t serv^t

Geo N. Elwell

Director

Mr. J. Cowan
Secy of the Treas^y

The Magnetic Telegraph Company,
MORSE LINE.

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON,
Connecting with the Southern, Western, Eastern and Northern Lines of Morse's Telegraphs.

TO THE TELEGRAPHING PUBLIC.

Please write plainly (answer quickly & promptly) but not express ratings (date—day but more) give name, street, and number of the
city addressed, or house number (if necessary) also, your own address and your signature, no charge for address and signature. The same
is for your safety as well as our convenience.

Offices in Philadelphia, Quincey Granite Building, 101 Chestnut Street, and No. 74
South Third Street.

Offices in NEW YORK.....No. 5 Hanover Street, and 201 Broadway, below Fulton Street.
" WILMINGTON.....Glasier's Building, Corner of Third and Market Streets.
" BALTIMORE.....Sun Iron Building, Corner of Baltimore and South Streets.
" WASHINGTON.....National Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, corner of Sixth Street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Send Washington June 16 1852.

Rec'd. Philadelphia June 16 1852, 1 o'clock P.M. Del.

J. A. A. Eckert,

Director of the Mint

Please send by mail
to day all the information
you have as to the charge
of Seignorage or other expenses
in the European Mints paid
by depositors of gold bullion

31/95 W. L. Dodge
actg Secy

Washington 16 Dec 1852

My dear Sir

Mr Brooks & I have secured
a breeze in the House about the
seigniorage on the Gold & the Coin.
Sharp & means wants full infor-
mation as to the cost in departments
in Europe - In England I believe
is all done outside the mint by
private papers but at what
cost we do not know - In France
it is by weight so much per kilogram
but what I cannot say - I wish
you could furnish all the
information you can give on
the subject - Mr D I think has
killed the 14 mills

In haste

Very truly
W. F. Moore

Chicago June 18th 1862 -
Mrs E. C. Dale

Dear Sir enclosed
you have check for thirty
dollars for which please
send me 3 cent pieces &
oblige Yours Respectfully
L. J. H. H.



Springfield Bank

June 12 1862

Treasurer U.S. Mint Phila

D.D.

Mr. Adams & Co. inform us that
you send at your expense, three cent fines to
any part of the U. S. If so please
send to this Bank the amount of the
enclosed draft on the American Exch.
Bank viz \$100. —

Yours Respy

L. Warren. Cash.

Minist of the United States
Chicago June, 1852

Sir,

In reply to your inquiry asking a description of the differences between the genuine & the spurious gold dollar, I present the following remarks.

Two kinds of counterfeit gold dollars have been observed here. One of these was of the same manufacture as had frequently been noticed in the case of larger coins, the quarter and half eagle, and which it was too hastily supposed could not be carried into the dollar. It consisted of an exterior or of very thin gold plate, and an interior plate of silver or some cheaper metal, the whole compressed together by a blow from die reproduced from the genuine coin, so ingeniously as to form a facsimile. The piece is then milled, the two edges of the gold plate being thus brought together. This counterfeit may be detected by the thickness of the rim or milling, the pieces feeling lighter than the same number of the genuine, also by a narrow inspection of the edge where the line of junction may be seen all around.

The other kind of counterfeit is that made by casting some inferior metal in a plaster mould, and gilding the surface. Two young men from the West were convicted in our city, lately, of passing several of this description. When new they look well; but may be known by a want of sharpness and clearness in the impressions, and by the want of the word Liberty on the female head. The letters on the genuine being small beyond precedent (only thirteen hundredths of

of an inch high, they cannot be reproduced by moulding.

The surest test for these, and all other kinds of counterfeits (where cutting is not allowable or assaying not practicable) is that of the weight. The instances are extremely rare in which this is not a sufficient criterion. A variation of half a grain would occasion no alarm.

It may be proper to add that a slight alteration in the smooth, made in 1849, should occasion no suspicion.

Very respectfully

your obt. servt

C. S. Baldwin.

Director

C. S. Baldwin, Esq.
Wilmington, N.C.

D^r Dear August 5th 1853

My
Friend Mr. Peck

I have been built
up a coming Prop of Small Size.
which I hope finished all over in
the best manner desired and put up
for the sum of \$2000 to be finished
in two months from this time

Respectfully

Wm. J. Peck

The above offer was accepted. The prop
to be built according to the instruction and direction
of Mr. Peck - and to be let up and put in
running order by the merchants

Bellville Ind, 11/27/52

E. O. Dale Sir

Inclosed Please find
Draft \$50.00 for send to J. Moore
P. M. Bellville Richland Co Ohio
Yours so
J. Moore P. M.

4,367.88

2,631.80

11,705.12

18,704.80

29,592.49

29,592.49

50.00

Onida Park
Utica 2 July 1852

P. O. Date

Utica N.Y. (Utica)

Philadelphia

For

I send you this
day by express a box containing one thousand
dollar foreign Silver Coins (to be delivered per
express). Please return me through the
same channel as early as convenient eight
hundred dollars in dimes & two hundred
dollars in half dimes & advise me by mail.

Respectfully Yours

W. B. Lawrence

Copy.

No. 3

Account Sale of Gold Eagles received by Thomas Canada on account
of Messrs. C. H. Loring & Co. of Boston.

One Box containing 10000 Dollars in American
Gold Eagles, weighing lbs. 80.78.

melted into 5 Bars as follows:

27.	16. 1. 5. 12	W 1/8 th conty. ind. th.	15. 9. 14. 3
30.	16. 1. 7. -	" "	15. 9. 17. 14
31.	16. 1. 7. -	" "	} 31. 7. 12. 8
32.	16. 1. 8. -	conty. ind. th.	
33.	16. 1. 8. -	conty. ind. th.	
34.	16. 1. 8. -	" "	15. 9. 11. 16

th. 80. 6. 12. 12
966.620 mgs. add shapings. 23 = 966.85 lbf. 55 th.

Dy. 948. 10. 13. 16^d ~ 779 pr. g. L 5688. 7. 5
 Surfings 3. 12 ~ 741 ~ 13. 1

Charges.

Carriage from Liverpool		£	15.0
Stages			2.0
Travelling exp. per lb.			1.0.0
Agency			1.2.6
Refining of 3 Bars contg. in dism. of 3			12.1.7
allow. to the Banks for raising the standard of the other Bars =			15.0
			<u>15.16.3</u>

with proceeds, 9.ing. £ 3678. 8. 3

to the credit of Messrs. C. & H. Honey & Co.

W. E. London, 10 June 1852

Signed /
Daring, Dutton & Co.

Charges

	d
Alfay 1.2.6	270
Melby 1.0.0.	240
Discount $\frac{2}{100}$ on $\frac{2}{100}$	1423
Portage	<u>22</u>

$$118000 : 1957 \text{ June } 1100 : 2 \frac{10}{100} = 22 \text{ cents per } \$100 \text{ say } 1/4 \text{ of one percent}$$

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia 7 July 1852.

Gent^l,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 2^d with the enclosure, by which I regret to perceive you have been put to considerable expense in the refining of gold bars cast from a ~~the~~ parcel of our coin, and reported to contain Iridium. The subject calls for a few remarks, which I now make as you request.

In the beginning of the receipts from California we were much annoyed by the presence of Iridium in the gold, and, at that time, undoubtedly, a small portion of that foreign substance found its way into the coin. But for some time past, partly owing to the diminution of the quantity received in the native gold, but principally to the precautions we take in the manufacture, all difficulty from this source has been removed. For many months past our ingots have shown no trace of it, nor have the operations of coinage been impeded by its presence.

If the coins received by you from the Mint were of the coinage of the present or past year, the report of the presence of Iridium, therefore, excites my surprise; if they were of an earlier coinage, a trace, in occasional parcels, might have possibly been noticed.

But conceding that Iridium was present, I cannot allow the justice of the charge to you, on that account.

It is evident, on the face of the transaction, that your bullion was perfectly fit for coinage, since it had already been once in coin; and I am at a loss, therefore, to find a reason why the bars were unfit for deposit at the British Mint, or for purchase, for that purpose by the Bank. Nor do I believe, even supposing that the bank purchased the bullion for other manufacturing purposes than coinage, that the very slight trace of iodine which must have been contained was calculated to affect its market value, to any appreciable extent, much less to the amount of 5th an ounce which you have been charged.

Such heavy taxes on the bullion interest have much the appearance of a wish to discourage rather than encourage that trade; but without attempting to penetrate motives, or to impute a want of civility, I will simply add that if this Mint had declined to receive all the bullion from California that contained iodine, or had imposed a charge on such bullion of 11 cents an ounce, we should have produced a consternation & distress among our depositors which would have resulted in a general public outcry, and governmental interference. And if (as is likely) the gold from Australia should contain iodine, a trace of which may find its way into bars presented for sale to the Bank, in a fit state for coinage, I shall hope to see this heavy charge abolished, under the scrutiny & protest of a British bullion interest.

Very respectfully,

C. F. Story & Co.
Boston.

Dear Sir,

P.S. - Although I have not, I find, directly answered
a special inquiry made by you, yet you may infer
from my letter that the presence of iridium, in our
coin, is "an accidental circumstance" and not "some-
thing" that you are always liable to find. As a proof
of this, apart from our own experience, I may men-
tion that while the deposits of ^{gold} in
the Mint of France, in 1857, were to the large amount
of 37,819,312.90 francs, yet we are informed by a
correspondent, under date of March 15th ult., that
iridium is rarely encountered under any circum-
stances, and the Assayer in Chief makes no objection
to United States Coin on that account. I infer that
he has not detected it at all.

Boston, July 2^d 1852.
To the Directors of the U. S. Mint,
Philadelphia.

Sir. I beg to call your attention to the enclosed of Labor arrived Cdd ship. by us May 25th. This was drawn by us for shipment from bank and was sent from the mint, never having gone into circulation. You will see by the of Labor that a part of it contained an unusual proportion of Indians - from which results a loss of over 1/2 of an ounce per bar. We have been making constant shipments of specie for the last six months and this is the first instance of this kind that we have had. 10000 was in quarter eagles, the balance in half eagles & double eagles.

It is very important that this variation from our standard should be remedied, as otherwise the cost of specie remittances will be altogether a matter of uncertainty. Messrs. Doring & Co. advise us that they have found the same trouble with other parcels of specie to them consigned by the same packet.

I have inquired as whether this is an accidental circumstance or something that we are always liable to find in our Gold coinage, and ship.

Yours very respectfully,

C. J. Hovey & Co.

$$\begin{array}{r} 40 \cdot 60 \\ 66 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 196 \\ 400 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 140 \cdot 45 \\ 51 \\ 124 \\ 160 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \cdot 40 \cdot 6.45 \\ 172 \\ 280 \\ 298 \\ 320 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \cdot 114 \cdot 63 \\ 118 \\ 160 \end{array}$$

From

C. F. Avery & Co

Boston

2 July 1852

Recd

5 July 1852

Atkinson & Co

Philad^a June 28. 1852

We will build for the U.S. Mint
a pair of Chasers 30 in diam with disk &
gearing as described for Five hundred and
thirty eight ⁰⁰/₁₀₀ Dollars (\$538.00) - delivered
at the mint - or if preferred we will make
it for five Cent ⁰⁰/₁₀₀ -

Not to be put up in either case

Wm G. A. Eckert

U. S. Mint -

Very respectfully

Yours

J. P. Allonnis & Co

Bush Hill Iron Works
Philada July 29th 1852
Hon Geo N Eckert
President U.S. Mint
Philada

Dear Sir

We will contract to make
for you two Chases fitted up complete as
per directions given to our foreman this morning
for the sum of Four Hundred Dollars and should
be pleased to receive your order for the same

We are very Respectfully
Yours,
Nash, Matthews & Moon

Phil^{ly} July 20th 1852

Dear Sir,
We will build and put
up the large pair of stoves or
stoves as per drawing in a
single room for the sum of
\$5000

Respectfully

To D. C. Kent Esq. Morgan & Co
One of the
Messrs of the No

Post Office
Racine Wis July 28th 1852

Cashier W & Mins

Sir

Under cover I send you \$40 for help
Please send \$50. 3¢ coin & 5¢ coin
If the 5¢ do not come under the amount
send all in 5¢ coin & oblige you at
least

Eldred Smith Mm

Chicago July 28-1852

C. C. Gold Key

Dear Sir, enclosed please
find draft for thirty dollars for which
please send up 3 cent piece and
return Yours Respectfully
L. V. Hays

J

Treasurer's Office Crawford County Ohio
Piquette July 26th 1850

Sir,

Your letter of June 22nd was received a few days after it was written. My delay in answering has been caused by the difficulty in procuring the funds in proper shape to transmit, there being no Bank near here that draws on Phil^a. I was about to give up for the present and wait an opportunity to send the coin by a friend who expects to visit your City in the month of September, but accidentally came across a gentleman of this place who had the enclosed Drafts, which I forward in hopes they may answer the purpose. These Drafts are drawn by Palmer Hanna & Co. Pittsburgh on Messrs A. Benson & Co. Philadelphia for the sum of \$300.⁰⁰ and are made payable by endorsement to your order.

If on presentation the money is paid to your satisfaction, please forward One Hundred Dollars in Cents and the balance in three cent pieces.

Direct to me at this place, to the care of B. Stevens Express Agent, Galion. Galion is ten miles from here, in this County, and is the nearest point to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Rail Road. Will you if convenient, advise me a day or two before the money is placed in charge of

the Express Agent in your City, so that I may make
arrangements to receive it the same day it arrives at
Galien. -

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully

Your Obedt. Servt.

Otto Wiedner

E. C. Dale Esq.
Treasurer, Mint of the U. States
Philadelphia.

Rochester City Bank,

Rochester, July 23, 1852.

To
Treas. U. S. Mint,
Philad.

Sir,

I have received with
enclosure, your favor of the \$300. in 3 cent pieces by Express
and now forward for collection: you enclosed
one left on Am. Ex. Bk. N.Y. for \$150.-
for this amt. now in 3 cent. pieces in small bags -
as change is so scarce that our Customers have
already taken all of the other lot & left us
destitute of any small change -
please send by Express

Yours very respectfully
Wm. H. Rochester
Pres.

I hope Congress will soon do something
to relieve the Country of this scarcity of
change

Custom House
Buffalo July 22 1852

Sir
The supply of the seal paper
at this office is exhausted
Yours Truly

J. M. Johnson & Co
Presidents of the Bank

E. J. Gale Esq
Treas. of the Bank
Philadelphia

FARMERS AND MECHANICS BANK,

Philadelphia, July 21-1852,

E. C. Dale Esq.

Treasurer of the Union

Wm.

I herewith send
you by the bearer, One hundred Twenty
dollar (\$120) for which please forward
3 ct. 25. address to J. T. Mann Esq.
Wilmington Del. by Adams Express - Re-
-quoting them to send me Receipts in
duplicate. - Co. Mann would
prefer having them in four bags 1/4 each

Very Respectfully Yours

E. W. Lewis Esq.
for E. W. Ralston

Office of **EDWARDS & CO** Bullion & Exchange Bankers
47 WALL STREET New York 20 July '55
J. St. John Esq
Sir

we have borrowed
from our friends the enclosed
you will observe the difference
in proceeds - one lot short in
weight & containing ~~London~~
Indian 5 Bars

Please return them in a
day or two & oblige

Yours truly

Respectfully

P.S. please advise us if the
moment separates the Indian

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
BANKERS,
22 WALL STREET.

George & Eckert Esrs
Director U.S. Mint

New York, July 19th 1852

Philadelphia

Dear Sir

We have yesterday
favoured the 13th Inst.

We have no information in regard
to the gold slip sent you a few days since
other than that communicated to you
in reply to your previous favour.

We rec^d it from our New Or-
leans correspondent with a request that
we would send it to the Mint for assay
as we supposed there might have been
some mistake in regard to it at the
Mint at N. O. If there is any improp-
riety in the request we have made,
or any prospect of inconvenience to
you or any body else let the matter pass.
as we have no desire to incur trouble ourselves
or impose it upon others. Y^{rs} truly

G. S. Robbins & Son

Minist of the United States
18 July 1852.

Dear Sir,

Mr. George F. Dunning of our Minist, well known to you personally, being in an impaired state of health, is, by the advice of his physicians, about to leave for Europe with a view to the recuperative effects of leisure, travel & entertainments under the circumstances. I had no hesitation in granting him leave of absence; but it was a subject of much regret that, in consequence of the labors devolved upon the clerks of the Minist, it was not possible to re-distribute the duties which he has especially devolved upon him, among the other clerks; and Mr. Dunning has been obliged to provide a substitute, to act for him in his absence, at his own expense.

It occurred to me, however, that the pecuniary loss thus sustained might be, in a measure, reimbursed to him, by entrusting to his agency some sheep which are design shipping to Europe; the only delicacy I felt in such a proceeding being in the ^{partial} withdrawal, from yourself, of a business which would otherwise have been trusted to your care. Under the circumstances, however, I trusted you would appreciate the motive; and accordingly the next shipment of sheep will be forwarded to Mr. Dunning. There has, I need hardly say, been a perfect satisfaction with your agency heretofore in these sales; and we hope to avail ourselves largely of your services in the future.

I make this explanation at Mr. Dunning's request, as he has felt some delicacy lest it might be supposed he had intruded himself in this business; the whole matter, however, was affected at my suggestion.

Very respectfully

Wm. McKim
Director

Dr. W. W. Farnum.

To,
Geo. F. Dunning, Esq.,
Philadelphia?

Dear Sir,

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 17 July 1872.

Availing myself of your kind offer to devote some part of your time and attention which in Europe to inquiries and services which may prove useful to the Mint, and thanking you sincerely for it, I propose, in this communication to suggest, in a desultory form, such particulars as we are interested to be informed upon, leaving to your good judgment to extend the list at your discretion.

I may remark, in the outset, that as to the mechanical or operative features of European mintage you will probably find little to add to the observations made by our present Chief Engraver, Mr. Pratt, who was specially designated to visit the foreign mints, a few years since, and whose able and voluminous report is now in my possession. It is probable that in these particulars our organization is as satisfactory, upon the whole, as that of any of the institutions which you may visit. I do not, therefore, wish you so much to direct your inquiries into the manufacturing capabilities of mints abroad, as into their commercial position; that is, into a comparison of the facilities offered to the bullion dealer abroad, in securing coin, with those offered here. On this latter point we are very well informed here, while on the former our knowledge is quite satisfactory. Having, by the preliminary explanation stated the extent of the comparatively limited range of inquiry which I suggest to you, your attention is asked to the following particulars, to be ascertained regarding each mint you may visit.

Is the mint open to all kinds of bullion, whether good or silver? What is the least amount in value receivable? In what form receivable? That is must the bullion be already fit for coinage, requiring neither refining nor alloy? Or must bullion be receivable, requiring a separation, within the mint of the mixed metals of not less than a certain amount of such bullion, say gold dust, have it prepared for the mill? Can the mint always melt deposits, anterior to repurifying an assay, whether bars of a known weight or coins of a known quality? What the mint a melting charge, and what is the

valued? If melting is not actually done is the charge for melting, if there be one, nevertheless made? Is there a charge for assay? if so at what rate? what is the method of reporting assays; in thousands, carats &c? what is the lowest fraction of assay in the billon of depositors? what is the lowest fraction in billon used in manufacture of the Mint, as in ingots? what is the lowest fraction of weight employed in receiving billon from depositors? what in the business between the operative officers of the Mint? what is the Mint allowance for variations in fineness from the standard or in weight both in single pieces and in large weighings? Does the Mint aim at exactness of standard, or take advantage to any extent of the remedy, either in fineness or weight? Is there an annual trial of coins, or any other such check on the correctness of the issue? By what means are coins adjusted to their proper weight? If the Mint performs the functions of preparing billon for coining, - by alloying it if too fine, by refining it if too base, by lengthening it if little, or by separating mixed good silver, - at what charges are these respective operations performed? If these operations are not carried on in the Mint, at what charges are they executed in private establishments? Are there any other charges on billon, at the Mint or elsewhere, other than those above indicated which must be sustained entirely by coinage, and, in particular, is the cost of coinage charged to the depositors? If charges are made for coinage what is the rate, in good & silver? Is silver coined for government's profit; if so at what profit and under what regulations? Some questions as to billon & copiers. - what is the duty between the receipt of billon at the Mint and the payment of it? Is any price paid to the Mint for receipt of payment? Is not a price to be paid to the Mint for the receipt of payment? Is the purchase of billon compulsory on the government & the public, and if so at what rate? what is the rate, when the billon is brought to the Mint as does at the Mint & elsewhere? Is purchase of billon compulsory on the public, and if so at what rate? And, in general, on

1008
quire into all these particular claims charges & burdens in securing silver from bullion
more unfavorable to the owner than those experienced here. Objections yourself to the
office forms required to secure silver from bullion either through the Mint or the Bankers
former, if possible blanks of such forms. Statistics of coinage in past several years,
of expenses supporting the Mint, of maintenance of its support, including alterations
of income. - Costs, on an average, in melting dust standards, particularly as to the
dust from Cal & Australia. - Is the actual loss in melting bars & coins charged to the
owner charged to the Mint or has he an allowance made for additions to the gold, & what is
it? Has he a similar allowance in melting of dust? What is the quality of Aus-
tralian gold? Does it require to be separated, and how is that done? And is it
more combined with it, and if so what means are adopted to get rid of it? How is
it allowed to subside during the melting, in the stages of granulation, melting of lustrous
bars & ingots, and care being taken not to dip too deep, the residuum is thus gradually eliminat-
ed, too much left with it? What are the charges for separating residuum? Inquire
into the methods of separating mixed metals. Is the nitric acid separated process adopt-
ed on a large scale any where? Are the operations more generally on silver for separa-
tion of gold, or on gold for separation of silver? Is the sulphuric acid process adopted
to any extent, for the same amount of work, a greater space than the nitric? In what
space, and in what time could about 400,000 ounces of ordinary gold, say 12,443 kilo-
grammes, be returned in pure gold silver? In what time would the solution in acid be
accomplished, then the recovery of silver? What is the best proportion of silver found
practicable in granulating for sulphuric acid? Prices paid for sulphuric acid & nitric acid?
Have any new methods of separating been introduced of late years? Is the plan of dissolv-
ing gold any where employed? - What are the laws of legal tender in the countries
in which you may make enquiry? Are there any European country where no tender
in payment of debt is created by law, or what method of payment is adopted by
custom?

You will please furnish all any number of interested descriptions to the

[illegible]

In particular purchase the Parliamentary report on the Fictitious Stock
of the Committee of the House of Commons, 1837. He requests by a commission-
naire a copy of the law for its reorganization, and the terms of contract
for carriage. Comments relating to stock organizations in different coun-
tries, official inquiries & reports on the subject will be very acceptable.

Cordially wishing you an agreeable & profitable journey, I am
your very sincere friend

Geo. F. Bunting Esq
of the U. S. Army.
Wash. D. C.

Dear Bank

New York

July 14th 1854

E. A. D. Esq.
New York

Enclosed my
Ch. on Comm. Bank of Penn. \$300.
Please send me by Express
the same amount in 30 pieces, free
of Expense as before.

We want them
in \$30. pounds if convenient.

Yours

Very respectfully

Jacob Stone

Letter to the States

18th July 1800

Dear Sir

I have the honor to have received your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the matter of the

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Yours &c

Wm. G. ...

Orange, Orange Co. N.H. 10th Aug, 1852
 E. C. Paley Esq. Dear Nathaniel
 Dear Sir

Enclosed please find a draft credit
 to your order for thirty dollars. For which please
 send us \$30. in 30th pieces. Much obliged

Yours Respectfully
 Harrison & Seelye

180
 45
 135

306.2
 6.25
 312.45
 22.5
 335.0

60
 600
 1200
 4800
 5400
 238.5
 5785.5

Chicago July 8 1862

Dear Sir
Please send me by Express
as before \$30 in three Cent pieces and \$30 in five
Cent pieces for which I will send a bill enclosed
If you cannot send the 5 Cent pieces then send
the whole amount (60 dollars) in the 5 Cent pieces &—

Very Yours
J. B. Carter

To the Treasurer of the U.S. Mint
Philadelphia
Pa

Rochester City Bank,

Rochester, July 5th, 1852.

To,
The Treasurer of the
U. S. Mint

, Esq., Cashier.

Sir:

Philadelphia

I have received with

enclosure, your favor of the _____,
and now forward for collection. You enclosed our dft
on Am. Ex. Bank New York for \$300.
for which please send us by Express that
amount in 3 cent pieces - in 3 or 4 different parcels.
If you require the coins instead of this dft. either
Messrs E. W. Clark & Co or Drexel & Co of your City
will furnish it on the dft.

Yours respectfully
Wm A. Crocker

Per

Understand you now send
them free of expense }

Treasurer of the Mint
Philadelphia
Sir

Newark N.J. July 3rd 1852

Herewith please find our
sight Draft on Mr. Isaac V. of your City for
\$60 Sixty dollars for which please send us
the like amount in three cent pieces & oblige

Yours respectfully
Edw. Frankland

My dear Sir
As I may probably
leave here on Monday
I wish you could
kindly, give me
by return mail a small
estimate for the Caravan
Accessories
Yours truly
W. D. D. D.

See the same appended
3 July 1882

Treasury Department
July 2^d 1852

Sir,

I acknowledge receipt of
your letter of 26th ult. respecting the leave of absence
of Geo. F. Dunning, one of the Clerks of the Mint, &
his contemplated visit to Europe for the benefit of
his health, and state in reply, that you can authorize
Mr. Dunning to purchase such works as you may think
desirable on the subjects connected with mints, coinage,
and bullion, and to procure any information which
may be useful on these subjects. The Department
approves of the leave of absence to Mr. Dunning, but
it is understood from your letter that he does not
contemplate making any charge for his services.

Very Respectfully

Your Obedt. Servt.

W. M. Wood

Acting Secy of the Treasury

Geo. F. Eckert Esq.

Director of the Mint

Philadelphia

New York, July 2. 1852.
E. C. Dale Esq
Treas^r U.S. Mint
Philad^a
Pa

Perkinsley H. G. Esq,
we forward Nine Bars Gold, said to weigh
Four hundred & Eighty Seven & 1/2 ounces.

Please return the receipt to us,
through Messrs H. with information when
we may expect the coin to be ready.

Very resp^{ly}

Yours obt^{ly}

Samuel H. Clark

P.S. Please let Bars # 49 to 58 inclusive
be assayed together &
Bars 59 to 67, in another assay.

2/20
8/10
Cutter House
Buffalo Jan 29 to B.N.

The Supply of this and four at the
Office is exhausted

Yours respectfully

Wm. H. Chapman
& Co. Agents

C. D. & Co.
New York
Philadelphia

Newark, N. J., July 31, 1852

Treasurer U. S. Mint }
Philadelphia } London

Remitt you with remittance
Our 381 on Messrs Oppenheimer & Philad. - \$90.00
for which amount please send us three cent pieces
or have you any of the new coinage of silver or gold?
if so, can we get a quantity, by delivering you
gold coin for it,
Yours Truly
Edw. C. Franklin & Son

Post Office Route, N. Y.
July 30th 1882

E. C. Dole Esq
U. S. Mint

Dear Sir,

I Enclose draft on
New York for \$60 for which please send me the amount
in one Cent Coin —

If convenient send two bags of \$30. Each.

Respectfully Yours

R. S. Avery
1882

Boston July 30. 1852

Dear U.S. Mint Sir

Please send us by
Express sixty dollars in three cent pieces,
for the payment of which we enclose
draft on Girard Bank.

Very Respectfully

Geo. Sumner & Co.

Wm. W. Reed

241 Washington St.

M. & R. Sept. 20. 1832

I granulated gold & silver in the proportions of:

N^o 3. 1 pt. gold to 2 pts. silver

" 4. 1 " " 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "

and employed in each case about ~~half~~ ^{thirty} ~~as much~~ ^{set} more acid as usual in parting. The following are the results of the assay

N^o 3 991.7 gold + 8.3 silver

" 4 992.8 " + 7.2 "

If these N^{os} be reduced to standard metal, the proportions of gold & silver become

N^o 3 900 gold + 7.532 silver

" 4 900 " + 6.527 "

The former proportion being assumed to be about

982 gold + 18 silver,

or 900 " + 16. $\frac{29}{100}$ "

the gain will be in silver for

N^o 4 $\frac{9.868}{1000}$ thousandths

" 3 $\frac{8.863}{1000}$ " "

or 1. " more in N^o 4 than 3.

Calculating this gain of silver to a \$ million standard taken at 53,750 oz., it will amount to:

for No 3 $\frac{5476.556}{536.405}$ oz. pure silver
 " " 4 " " " "

which gives 54719 " " " as a gain in No 4 over No 3. The value of this gain, ^{more the 25 per cent} calculating the silver @ $1.29\frac{3}{4}$ pr. oz. is for:

No 3 \$ 623.09 for each million of coin

" 4 685.56 " " " "

in favor of 4 over 3. 62.47 " " " "

The quantity of parting acid required for the two lots No 3 & 4, ~~was~~, more than for the usual process, was:

for No 3 $33\frac{1}{2}$ pr. ct. more

" 4 $55\frac{1}{2}$ " " "

The cost of ~~parting~~ acid pr. million \$ for the usual process is about \$1550 including the oil of vitriol.

Hence the increased cost of acid for the lots 3 & 4 would be for No 3 \$517. which deducted from \$623.09 gain by silver gives \$106.09 net gain

" " 4 \$860.4 from which deduct \$692.91 gain by silver gives \$167.49 net gain

Therefore the gain over the usual process in favor of the granulation of 1 gold to 2 silver & the use of more acid, will be

$\frac{106.09}{98.45}$

and the loss, as compared with the usual process, of granulating 1 gold with $2\frac{1}{2}$ pts. silver, & using 2 # acid to 1 # mixed metal (or $55\frac{1}{2}$ pr. ct. more acid) will be

\$ 174.70

The greater cost of acid in one year will be for:

No 3 \$25,000

" 4 \$42,300

calculating the year's receipts at \$52 million, as in 1851-2.

And the total gain, ^{loss} in the same amount would be for:

No 3 \$7,000 gain

" 4 \$6,650 loss.

The other items of expenditure for refining by the variations of the process herein proposed are too unimportant in their increase over ~~those~~ of the usual process.

It is highly probable that, if it be desired to have the gold refined to only 990, still less acid would be used than in the above operations, & that while the cost of acid would be thereby diminished, the gain in No 3 & the loss in No 4 would also be diminished.

To L^r G. N. Eckert
 Director U. S. Mint

Jas B. Booth
 M. & R.

Philad^a Aug. 12. 1852

I have received & refined from July 1 1851
to July 1. 1852 of California Gold

2,805,662 oz. Troy, or

1,346,717,760 grs. —, or

142,388 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb av. d. p., or

96 $\frac{1}{5}$ Nett Tons of 2000 lb.

The value of the above is ~~very near~~:

\$51,956,700 or about \$52 million

The value of parting acid used & oil of vitriol was

\$76,300 nitric acid or 1,000,000 lb.
4,800 oil of vitriol 240,000 "

The cost of acid pr. million was

\$ 1461 $\frac{1}{2}$ nitric acid
92 $\frac{1}{3}$ oil of vitriol

Jas Borth

mit R

Mint of the United States
Philad^a 24 Aug 1852

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose a report of the
deposits & coinage of the Mint & Branches for
July, 1852. I also enclose a statement of the coin-
age during the first seven months of 1852; and
a comparative exhibit of the deposits during the same
months, in 1851 & 1852.

Very respectfully,
Your obt^d Serv^t

Geo W Eckart.
Director

Hon. Thos. Corwin.
Secy of Treas^y

Min't of the United States
Philad^a 24 Aug. 1852

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose the Treas-
urer's account of transient costs disbursed from
the Bullion fund to Government Depositories dur-
ing the quarter ending June 30th, and to request
that the necessary order may issue for the credit
shown in this account.

Very respectfully
Yours at all times

Geo W. Eckert
Director

Gen. Thomas Corwin
Secy of the Treasury
Washington

Miner of the United States
Philadelphia 24 Aug 1852

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 20th inst making in-
quiry with reference to certain silver deposited by my pre-
decessor, R. Patterson, for the Branch Mint Charleston
I have to present the following statements

The value of the deposit was \$2696.20. Of this sum
\$300 was held subject to the draft of the Dept for ordi-
nary expenses by instructions from Secy of Treas, of 17 July
1850. The balance (\$2396.20) was by your instructions
of Mar. 5, 1851, deposited with the Assistant Treasurer,
and a duplicate receipt thereof forwarded to you by R.
Patterson, Mar. 6th 1851. I now enclose a third receipt.

The \$300. was passed to the credit of the Dept in
the account opened between himself and the Director for
ordinary expenses, and has been used, with the other branch
mint moneys, in the payment of bills. The total balance
transferred to me in the Atlantic Branch of was \$2592.23

Very respectfully

Yours obedt Servt

Geo W McKim
Director

Elisha Whittelsey Esq
Comptroller of the Mint

Charles C. (Judge of
from West West

(Charles C. C. C.)

Utica 24 Aug 1855

I received my bill on the
1st inst of the State of New York for the
for five hundred dollars of which there was
all gone early payment of \$300 in this and then
of \$200 in cash

(By J. H. C. C.)

Wm. H. C. C.

473
201

Onondaga Bank

4855 - Utica 24 Aug

\$200 - E. C. C.

PR of the State of } W. H. C. C.
New York }

U.S. of the United States
Philad^a. 28 Aug. 1852

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose the bond of John
and Millsbaugh, Esq. Appraiser at the Branch Mine
New Orleans, to which I have attached my certifi-
cate of approval. The sureties are, however, unknown to
me, and my certificate is based solely on their non-jur-
ification before the U.S. Commissioner. The absence of a
certificate from the District Attorney is due to the fact,
of which Mr. Millsbaugh informs me in a private note,
that he is not in New Orleans, being on a visit to Ken-
tucky from which he does not return before November.

Very respectfully
your obed^t serv^t

Geo W. Eckert
Director

Mrs. Thomas Brown
Secy of the Treasury

Dear Bank

at New York

August 30 1854

E. C. Dale Esq. Treas. &
U. S. Mint
Philadelphia

Dear Sir,

I enclose my
check on Commercial Bank of New York \$500.

Please forward the same sum
in three cent pieces, by Express, as before.

Very respectfully

Yours
J. A. Stone

Pay

Rochester N. Y. Aug 28/52
To the Treas^r of the U. S. Mint
Philadelphia
Penn

Dr Sir

Enclosed you have draft
on N. Y. for one hundred & fifty
dollars (150) for which you will
please send us by Express three
Cent pieces. We understand that
you send them free of charge.
We shall feel obliged if you will
advise us by mail of their
shipment.

Respectfully
Wm. G. Fortney

6734

Brooklyn

Minist of the United States

Philade 7 Aug. 1852

Dear Sir,

St. Eckert has gone to Reading for his family. He will return early in the week when a reply to the inquiries from the Department as to the Est. mint will be furnished. I am not sure that, even were he present he could venture any estimate, even a rough one, by return of mail as you request in your private note. He is, indeed, not furnished with any information as to a very essential element for such an estimate, - namely what is to be the character and capacity of the proposed mint. If the Department is determined to enforce the restricting clause limiting the cost for the building and machinery, it appears pretty certain that the establishment must be organized for quite a limited scale of operations, and that the official organization ^{cost of equipment} would be commensurate; but if the mint is to be on the scale of this one a larger basis of estimate must be adopted. I therefore respectfully suggest that you inform St. Eckert of the views of the Department as to the capacity of the proposed mint.

Very respectfully truly yours

Robert Patterson

Director Mint.

Wm. L. Hodge, Esq.

August 23. 1852

I hereby give my consent to
the appointment of Mr. Robert
Patterson as acting assayer,
under the fourth section of the
act of January 18th 1837, during
my present indisposition, and
the absence of the Assistant
Assayer.

J. B. Eckfeldt
Assayer

S
in

Custom House Buffalo
Sept 17th 1839

The supply of three cent stamps at this
Office is exhausted

Yours respectfully,

Wm. Hickman Call
& Signature Depository

Wm. E. C. Dale
Treasurer of the West
Philadelphia

Newark, O. August 14.

My
Treasury W. S. Smith
Philadelphia

Dear Sir

Respectfully you will please
receive our \$425 on Mfg. Co. \$120.00
for which amount please send us three cent per

Yours truly
Edw. J. Franklin

Corrego August 13. 1852
Mr E. C. Calk

Dr Sir - Enclosed
me send Draft for Thirty dollars on Union
Bank - Please send us the amount in
three cent pieces.

Yours Truly

C. Sanfield of
Butler.
P

Mint of the United States
Philad. 14 Aug. 1852

Sir,

Your letter enclosing returns of gold coin shipped to London, and inquiring whether we separate iridium from the gold has been accidentally overlooked, till my attention was called thereto by Mr. Wyckoff.

I answer your inquiry by stating that we do separate the iridium by careful, and as we have reason to suppose, effectual processes. We are very much disappointed and astonished at the reports of iridium in some of the shipments of coin made in June, and do not know how to account for it. As little are we able to account for the enormous price charged for its separation, 52 s. a pound on the metal containing it.

The subject of the returns on our coins is now engaging my attention, and I shall probably direct some inquiries to London on the subject.

Very respectfully
your obedt. servt.

Geo. N. Silliman
Director

Wm. B. Beckwith
New York.

Ashland Ohio August 12. 1852
E.C. Gale Esq
Dr Sir, Enclosed please find and
send to Messrs. W. & J. Hall New York please
send me the amt in 3 ct. pieces. And care of
C. C. & C. Kent Road. New London. Ohio.
Yours Very Resptlly
J. L. Hall & Co

Cleveland, ^{this} Aug 12th 1852

E C Dale Esq D^r

Enclosed in send

Lft on C M Livingston N.Y for one hundred
+ Ten Dollars. Please send us \$50 in Pennys
+ 60¢ in Three Cent Coins

Respectfully Yours
W T S Bectwith

Northville P.O. Wayne Co. Michigan
Aug 11, 1852

Dr. Sir

Enclosed I send you amt from the Perimeter
Bank in Detroit on New York for Thirty Dollars with
which I wish to purchase a package of three cent pieces -
Will you please forward to me by Express Thirty Dollars
Care of N. H. Brown Esq. Detroit and very much oblige

Yours Very Respectfully
W. McPerrin

P.S. Please advise me for want of the
sending of the package

Hudson Aug 15 '53.

Treasurer U. S. Branch Mint
Philadelphia -

Dear Sir -

Enclosed you will find a draft for fifty
dollars. Please send me by Express fifty dollars in half dollars -
Yours To

C. M. Wood

Hudson Aug 31 53

Rev C. L. Hale -

Treasurer -

My Sir -

Your letter of the 17th just recd. Please
send me the fifty dollars in three cent pieces by Express
& oblige yours

C. W. Moore

Pa of item
9525, item Sept 11. 1852
Wm of C. W. Moore
for American of Bk

Treasury Department
August 6th 1852

Sir

Please furnish the department with an estimate based upon the best information in your power, for the expenses of the proposed new mint at San Francisco, for salaries, labor, aids, and contingencies, and your views as to the probable number of assistants and employees, besides the mere labor.

Very Respectfully
Yours Obedt Servt

W. H. Hoge

Acting Secretary of the Treasury

George A. Eckert Esq.

Director of the Mint

Philadelphia

Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Mumby
Enclosed please find
off for \$150 for which send the amount
of 3 cent piece for Wells Butterfield & Co
Exp. charge paid
Yours Truly
Hiram White
Gardner

Custom House
Buffalo Sept 5th 1862

Sir

The supply of this card paper at
this office is exhausted

Yours respectfully

Wm. Johnson
Inspector of Customs

Howe & Co
New York City
Philadelphia

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

New-York, August 5th 1852

Prof Adams & Co

Phil^a

Gent

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your
Circular of April 29th to forward for us, a parcel of
3 Cent- Coins, and a quantity of Postage of \$50. and
\$50. cards, to the extent of \$2.00, and for the
purpose I now hand you my A/c in return
of which I enclose for \$2.00.

Your attention will much oblige

Yours Res^tly

Chas W Briggs

Cash

\$ 21.00
700
21.00

46
130
21.00

Minist of the United States

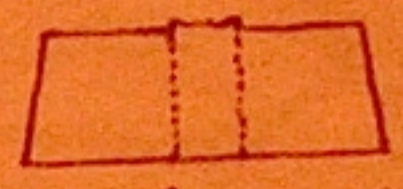
Philad: 22 Sept. 1852.

Dear Sir,

I had the pleasure of receiving your communication of the 14th, with the accompanying designs suggested for the disks of refined gold which we propose to issue.

On carefully considering these designs, and the ~~more~~ suggestions offered by you, it is my impression that you have over-rated the dangers of fraudulent imitation of these proposed issues, and that you have, consequently, been led to propose ^{designs} more complicated, and more difficult standards of execution than, under the circumstances, are required. It is, indeed, obvious that such issues will be very far less likely to be made the vehicle of fraud than ordinary coins for the following reasons: 1st because they will not be used for circulation, in the ordinary sense of the word, but will merely be bought & sold as merchandise by banks, brokers, and exchange dealers; the parties, in such cases, being known to each other, and guarantors of the genuineness of the issue, and, consequently, responsible for defects: 2d such pieces could not be taken simply on the faith of the impression, but would also be weighed and measured; if found conformable in weight & measure, their genuineness would thereby alone be proved, within close limits, independent of the Mint Stamp. So that, upon the whole, it appears that a very considerable degree of simplicity is allowable in the design, and yet these would prove, by attention to the above guards, sufficiently protective against the perpetration of fraud.

It has occurred to me that a form of die is quite ^{feasible}

able, which, while it will correct the difficulty to which you
refer in regard to relief upon so large a disk, will also present
great advantages in measuring the coin both upon its face
and edges, a facility to which I have above referred as giving
assurance of the genuineness of the piece. The form I suggest
is that of which a small impression is made in a depressed
cavity in the centre of the disk, the greater part of the face
being smooth, or polished by the body of the die. The form
may be more indicated by the annexed figure. 
The die by which the impression is to be given will,
of course, have to be inserted within the surrounding die, each
being separately hardened & polished.

By such a plan I hope all the difficulty you anticipate
from the increased facial area of the proposed disk will be ob-
viated, and that you will find it practicable to execute such a
work within a shorter time than would otherwise be necessary. It
might even be found practicable & expedient to adopt a die already
made for a coin; for example the obverse of the double eagle for
the reverse of the disk, leaving for the reverse some simple device
with the inscriptions of might, fineness, & merit of issue.

I may mention that the impression on these disks is to
be given by the dies medal press, and that the difficulty of
striking by a single blow only would not, therefore, have to
be considered.

Some remarks in your communication as to a want of facilities,
in this office induces me to request that you would state, in some
detail, the precise facilities you need for other objects.

Very respectfully,
Yours,
Eng...

Very respectfully yours

Geo W Schant
Director

Mint of the United States,
Philad^a 4 Sept. 1852

Dear Sir,

Under a section in the California Branch Mint Bill, the several mints are authorized to assay, refine and stamp bullion, with the weight & fineness thereof. In carrying out this law it is my intention to recommend to the department the issue of large disks or coins, of a uniform weight and fineness, with such devices and inscriptions (in addition to the mere statement of fineness & weight) as shall be sufficiently protective of the pieces against fraudulent imitation.

The lowest weight of piece which it is proposed to issue is of 50 ounces, at 990 thousandths of fineness. The size of such a disk will correspond to the model in wood herewith presented. Other pieces of 100 ozs & 200 ozs will be issued if practicable & desirable.

The object of the present communication is to request you to furnish me with such designs for the obverse & reverse as will, in your judgment, be consistent with the object in view; and (as it is desirable to avoid delay in the issue) you will also oblige me by stating within what time such a design could be executed by you. The only inscriptions indispensable appear to be the words "Mint of the United States. Philadelphia. 1852. Weight 50. Fineness 990." Without venturing to restrict your discretion, I will merely suggest that extreme ornament appears unnecessary, particularly as a greater length of time would thus be required.

Yours respectfully,
Wm. H. Longacre Esq.
Engraver

Wm. H. Longacre

Minst. of the United States, Philad: Sept. 24. 1852

Dear Sir

I am happy to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22^d inst.

I had no desire nor intention to overstate the dangers of fraudulent imitation in the work proposed to me in your note of the 4th inst. it is a matter in which I did not consider it my province to decide: but the importance of guarding against this danger, whatever it might be, was suggested by the requisition for "such devices and inscriptions as should be sufficiently protective of the pieces against fraudulent imitation" — If I have erred therefore in estimating the importance of this point, it is due to a misapprehension of the relative importance which was intended to attach thereto in the communication I had the honour to receive.

As the officer charged with the preparation and engraving of the legal devices and inscriptions for the coinage; I should hesitate, on my own responsibility, as to the strict propriety of advising the appropriation of any dies, adopted and in actual use for specific denominations of the legal coinage; for any other purpose, than that to which they have been already legally applied. I may perhaps be too fastidious on this point; but I have reached the conclusion, from a view of the possible consequences of admitting such a principle in the regulation of that portion of the

public service, which I conceive to claim the attention of my office.

On no other ground do I perceive any objection to the suggestions you make for the more expeditious accomplishment of the work desired.

The mechanical appliances, however, which may be necessary in the proposed adjustment of the dies, as matters now stand; are under the control of another department, for which I do not feel competent to speak; in all that relates to the engraving of the dies: I should not apprehend any peculiar difficulty.

I would still recommend, if it be practicable, a new engraving of the American Eagle, something after the design I have given in No. 4. — as the most appropriate emblem, to impart a national character to whatever other devices or inscriptions may be employed.

In the view which I was able to take (in my previous communication) of the work that would be required; the most important point in which I apprehended a deficiency of facilities for expeditious working; was the want of a suitable person to assist me in certain parts of the work; by which at least one half of the time, otherwise required, might be saved. This will be obvious enough from the fact, alone, that where two dies are required for the same work, one must necessarily remain, not only unfinished, but stationary; while the other is in progress; unless

more than one person is engaged on the work; the same inconvenience must also ensue in making the hubs for the working dies: — besides this, where two or more persons are engaged, in this branch of art, with a good understanding, there is usually arranged between them such a distribution of different parts of the work as to accommodate the whole to the peculiar skill of each one; which is found by experience to be a great advantage in favour of expeditious, as well as more perfect execution.

Some other points, of less importance at this moment, and that may be deferred without obstructing general arrangements; with your permission, I shall prefer to make the subject of a future communication.

I remain very respectfully,

Geo. N. Eckert Esq. }
Director of the Mint }

Yours obt. Serv. &c.
James B. Longacre

Mint of the United States
Philad: 4 Sept: 1872.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, Specifications of machinery or required for the Branch Mint California, in a form which, I hope, will be sufficiently descriptive to conform to the requirements of the public advertisement you are required to make by law. It is manifest, however, that for machinery such as is used in the Mint, differing as it for the most part does from that required for the kinds of manufacture with which contractors are expected to have familiarity, such a description as would enable any competent machinist to construct the machines is quite out of the question. A personal inspection will be indispensably necessary for any party who wishes to contract for such articles. I have no idea, however, that any parties can afford to be manufacture them so cheaply as the machinists in Philad: who have already had experience in the fulfilment of our orders.

There are some articles for the chemical or refining department which are not embraced in the Specifications. It would be somewhat more convenient for us to be allowed a little time to mature the plans for that department; but if it is indispensable that they be embraced in the advertisement I will thank you to inform me. There are also some minor matters, such as tools, which are omitted. I would recommend that some 5 or ten thousand dollars

Ich bin nicht
 in der Lage
 zu sein, die
 Sache zu
 erledigen, da
 ich nicht
 die nötige
 Zeit habe.

very respectfully
your obedt Servt

Non-Thomas Corwin,
Secy of the Treaty }

Oswego Sept 8 - 1852

Dr Sir

Please send \$30 three pieces
to, & oblige Yours Truly

E A Randolph

Oswego

Oswego Co
N.Y.

Custom House
Buffalo Sept 8th 1832

Sir

The supply of thin cut pins at
this office is exhausted

Yours respectfully

W. H. L. H. H. H.

Designated Secretary

E. C. Dale Esqr

Treasurer of N. S. Hunt

Philadelphia

Post office Rome N.Y.
Sept 7th 1852

E C Dale Esq
U.S. Mint
D.C.

I will thank you
to send me the amount of the enclosed of
of W Thomas Combs on Leather N.Y. Pa \$ 150.
in 3 cent pieces, as heretofore

Yours respectfully
R. B. Severy
R.B.

Post office Rome
Sept 7th
\$ 86.37 - 150 -
Leather (N.Y. Pa)
N.Y.

E. C. Dale Esqr
Treasurer U. S. Mint

Dear Sir, Please forward to
Wm Lloyd Garrison, Wilmington, Delaware,
Three hundred dollars in three
cent pieces and bill to

Yours respectfully
Wm Lloyd Garrison
Bank of America
Sep 17 1852

C. C. Dale Esq

Omega Sept 6 1852

Dear Sir

Please find draft of thirty
dollars the amt remit to my address
in set piece

Yours Respectfully

D H Davis

Omega New York

North East Point, Sept 4th 1852

Dr. Sir

You will please have the goodness
to send me a statement of the amount of
a package of gold dust sent to the Philadelphia
Mint, subject to my order, for which I have
Adams & Co. Receipt dated San Francisco July
19th 1852. - Also please direct when & in what
manner I can draw it.

Very Respectfully,
Charles P. Parker

Ms 5819 - Main - referred Mr. C. W. Adams & Co.

Branch Mint, N. States
New Orleans. Sept 24-1852
Superintendent's office

Transmits Report
of Condition this Branch
for week ending
30 Sept 1852

Cleveland Ohio Sept 14/52

C. S. Mims
Phila

Gentlemen.

Please forward
to us by Express via N.Y. the amount of
the enclosed draft - Thirty Dollars - in
three cent pieces - Also inform us
the amount of premium for Dimes &
half Dimes -

Yr Oblep

Yours Truly

Wm H. B.

Esteemed Friend

Claret Punch is a vanity; in addition to which I have been suffering for the past month under a heavy cold caught in traveling which has much turned my potations into the channel of Antimonial Snatches and Paregorick Port. Tails, and confined me to the house after nightfall. Nevertheless if I am able to be out on Wednesday evening I will appear at the place designated in your letter.

Very truly

Your friend
William Duane
September 13. 1852.

To
Mr. J. Eagle Sturgis

Post Office
Watertown N.Y.
Sept 11th 1852

O C Dale Esq
Great Hill
Dear Sir

Enclosed herein Draft
on N.Y. for three hundred dollars for
which send me by Adams & Co Express,
same amount in ten & five cent
pieces. Say \$200. of 10^{cts} & \$100. of 5^{cts}

If you cannot send the whole
amt at abroad send balance in 3rd pieces

We are very much troubled for
small change below 50^{cts} and wish
you would do the best you can for
us

Very Respectfully
Your Obedt Serv
P. S. Johnson
Postmaster

Mr Rine RR
\$1996
Ar Mohans RR N.Y.
N Y State RR } \$300
Albany }

Post Office Watertown
Sept 17th 1882

E. O. Ball Esq.

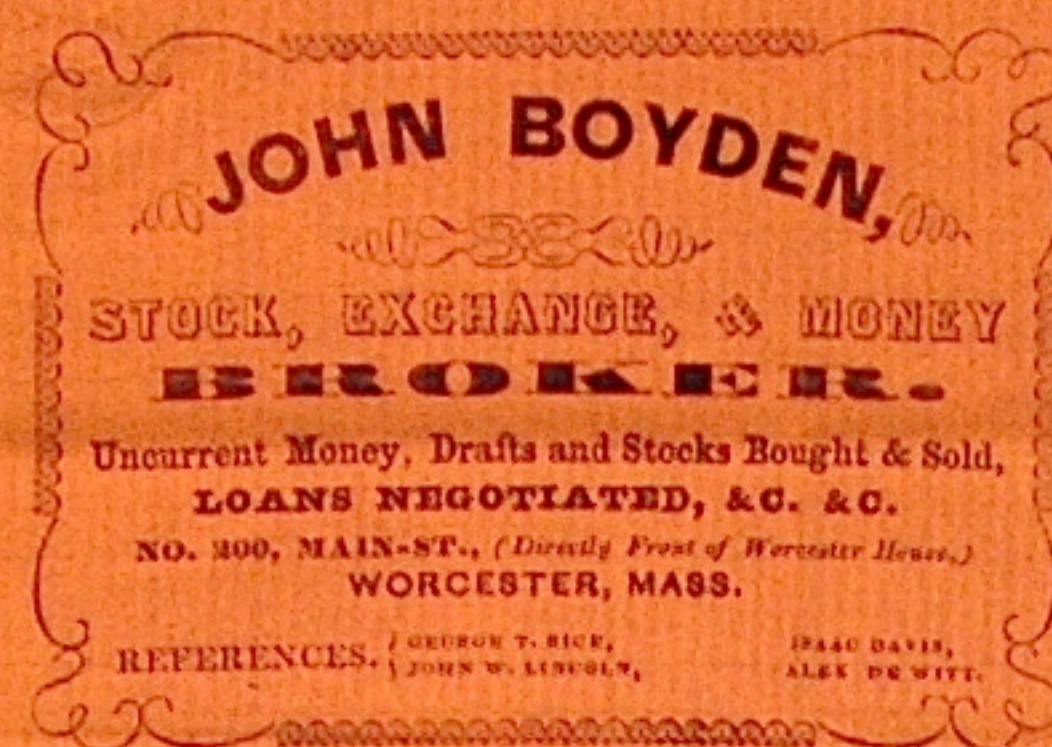
Dear Sir

Please send the whole
amt of Draft (Boon) in three cur pieces
I think before long I shall be able to send
you silver coin to be coined into smaller
pieces

Very Respectfully

Your Obedt Serv

P. J. Johnson
SMD.



Worcester Sept 10th 1852

E. C. Dale Esq

Treasurer

Please send me four \$30. - Bays

three cent pieces by Adams & Co. Express

Enclosed please find \$4 on

Work for one hundred & twenty dollars for payment of same

Truly Yours &c
John Boyden

PAID
G. W. H. 1852

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, Sept. 9, 1852

Sir:

I have the honor to request that the usual estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, may be prepared at your office, and transmitted to this, as early as convenient, for the purpose of being laid by the Secretary of the Treasury, before Congress at the ensuing session. I would invite your particular attention to the second section of the act of 17th of June, 1844, and to the joint resolution of 7th January, 1846, relating to estimates to be laid before Congress.

You are requested to send the estimates on foolscap paper, with margins of at least one inch in width, that the same may be bound in volumes in this office.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

M. Sargent

Register of the Treasury.

George N. Eckart Esquire
Director of the Mint.

Newark N.J. Sept. 9, 1852

Treasurer of W. S. Minth
Philadelphia

Herewith you will receive
our Lp on Messrs. Drexel & Co. for \$60
for which please send us three com-
pious.

Very truly Yours
Edw. Drexel & Co.

\$464 - \$60

Amount due &c.

Recd 17 Sep

Sup. mem sent - Accts to pres
other when ready -
miscanied -

New York 9th Mo 1852
J Rob Snowden
Dear W Smith
Esteemed Friend

I hold mint receipt
No 5841 for 1367 ⁶⁶ golds - - as yet no
mint memo has come to me -

I suppose that you are
paying upon higher numbers and that
the memo of my lot, has been lost

Please say by return
mail what amt is due me (or give
duplicate memo)

Am obliged

Truly

David T. Willets

Philad: 9mo 15. 1852

In reply to your favor of 11th Inst
asking estimate for a Steam engine with
a cylinder 9 in diam & 15 in stroke of piston
to be exchanged for one of six diam same stroke.

We propose to furnish you one of 10 in diam
& 24 in stroke for the sum of Five hundred
& thirty Dollars (\$530.) We taking the old
engine also.

We are induced to make this offer of an
increased size after seeing the duty it had
to perform & consulting with your principal machinist
Mr Eckford - as we consider that it will work
to more satisfaction without materially increasing
the cost.

We appraise the old engine to be worth
one hundred Dollars - If you prefer selling it on
your own account - You will increase our offer
to Six hundred & ^{thirty} ~~thirty~~ Dollars for the new one -

If you wish you can send it to our Office at
39 Walnut St. where we can offer it for sale to the
best advantage for you.

Yours
G. N. Eckford
District Md. Mint

Respectfully
Yours J. P. Morris & Co

Philad: 9mo 15. 1852

Boston Sept. 14. 1852

Treasr. U. S. Mint

Sir Please send us
by Express thirty dollars in three cent
coins, in payment for which we
enclose draft on Merchants Bank

Very Respectfully
Geo. Sumner Bulfinch
Jas. W. Reed

Dr Geo. F. Eckhardt

Dear Sir

We will be willing
to build an Engine of 9 in Cyl & 7 ft Stroke,
Made in the best Manner, And put up
complete (Brick work excepted) for the
Sum of Seven Hundred Dollars, Taking
the small one now in use in part
pay, at Three Hundred Dollars,

Yours Respectfully

Keall Matthews & Moore

Bush Hill Iron Works

U. S. Mint }
Sept 16th 1852 }

\$400.

Sept 3, 1852. Have contract for building
said Engine to Keall Matthews & Moore. They
are to have it built & ready for running in
sixty days.

Chicago Sept 15-1832
To the Treasurer of U.S. Mint

I have send us sixty Dollars
in Three cent Pieces & oblige
Yours Respectfully

G. F. Strong

\$25.60 2/10
Chicago Bank
G. F. Strong
Am. B. Co.

Peasoria
Clinton, N.Y.

Please forward

to Wm. Alcott, Esq. Editor
City & County, Columbus, Ohio - \$100,
3 cent pieces.

Yrs truly,

W. Thos.

Editor

Albany, N.Y. Phila.

Sept. 15/52.

On Friday or Saturday
next.

E. A. Calkins
State Bank at Newark
Sept 16. 1852 C. J.

Sir,
Enclosed you will find
my draft on the Treasury which bears for (\$200)
for which if it is ⁱⁿ your power, we should
like three cent coins. They are of incalculable
benefit being put out entirely in small coins
to our dealers, and if you could send
us this amount through Adams Express
it would be of help.

Yours obt. Servant
H. Calkins

State Bank of New York City
Sept. 11, 1859

Edw. C. Coy
Dear Sir

Yours of the 1st inst. received.
in reply I would state, please send us
the kind of coins you mentioned. We have
and of course to make it \$600. I would
gladly follow you.

Remain Dear Sir
Yours truly
H. C. Cline
Cash

Mass. Ins. Mint
Philadelphia

Mass September 16th 1852

Dear Sir We send you per
Express to-day five hundred & twenty five
Dollars as follows:

Gold 2 California 50 ⁵	\$ 100.00
Au. Coin	200.00
Spain V France 161	153.00
Mexican Dols 61	61.00
Spanish " 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.50
South Am " 1	1.00
Aus $\frac{1}{2}$ " 2.50	2.50

The value of which you will return to us
as follows:

One Reg Cent	\$ 100.00
Au Gold Dols 200	200.00
Three (3) cent pieces	30.00
Five (5) " "	50.00
Ten (10) " "	75.00
Twenty five (25) " "	75.00

or in that proportion, as we suppose the Specie
we send is worth more than our value.
We hope to receive returns at an early day as the
Change is what we want very much.

Very respectfully Yours
Amos A. Allen

Push Hill from Wash
Sept 21st 1852

Dr. Geo. A. Baker

Dear Sir

Before estimating
the cost of such a pair of Shams
as we represent to you in drawing,
we find they will be worth from twenty
and fifty dollars, and will fit them
up in accordance with the marking
in the Print, should it please you
to favour us with the order.

Yours Respectfully
Hend. Matthews & Son

Merchants & Mechanics Bank
New York Sept 25 1862

C. T. Lathrop
Treasury

Dear Sir

Enclosed I send
you my draft on New York for Sixty
Dollars for which please send me by
Express the same amount in 2 cent coin.

Respectfully Yours

C. T. Lathrop
Cashier

Bank of America
Sep 20th 1832

Dear Sir

Please forward to
Looser Cashr Pottsville Penna \$120
Quinby In Cashr Wooster Ohio \$150
in three cent pieces and bill to
Your Obed Servt
W. C. Clegg Cashr

E. A. Dale Esq
Treasurer U. S. Mint

FARMERS AND MECHANICS BANK,

Philadelphia, Sep. 15 1852,

E. C. Oak Esq,
Treas. of Minn.

Please forward four bags (\$400.) in
cents to S. P. Bishop - Cashier at
Cincinnati O. - and

four bags of \$30. each (= \$120.) in
3 ct. ps. to J. T. Warner - Cashier at
Wilmington Del.

Send Recs. of Sading to this Bank,
- which will be honored -
and Oblige

Very truly

J. M. Davis

Chicago Sept 10 1882
Treasury of the Mount
Philadelphia
Twenty Dollars in two Certificates & oblige
Yours
J. W. Carter

25.613 \$20
Am to BW Chicago BW
J. W. Carter

Cleveland Sept 16 1882
E.C. Dale Esq
Enclosed we send you Draft
on C.M. Livingston Cash. N.Y. for Sixty Dollars
for which please send us Three Cent piece
for Amt. Very Respectfully
W. & O. Packard

Wick & Brown
#1129 - 60

E. C. Dale Esq
Cincinnati Ohio Sept 23/32

Enclosed we hand
you \$1.00 for one hundred ninety
dollars for which please send us one
cent the balance in three cent pieces & 10c

Yours Respectfully

W. E. Gaylord
P. Carlin

3774

Ammoniacal B.R.

190

Cleveland

33 Sept

Dear Sir

Yours

Farmers & Merchants Bank.

Burlington, Vt., Sept 23 1852

Sir,

Your favor of
received, with inclosures.

Inclosed a draft on
New York for \$400 for which please send
me \$300 in three cent coin and 100¢ in
cents

Metropolitan Bk
\$100 N.Y.
\$2000

I am very

Respectfully Yours,

Treasurer of the Bank

C. P. Haines

Cashier.

Custom House
Buffalo Sept. 21. 1852

Sir

The supply of three cent paper
at this office is exhausted

Yours respectfully

Wm. H. Johnson
Deputy Secretary

Wm. E. C. Co
New York
Philadelphia

Bush Hill Iron Works
September 27 1852

Dr Geo A. Eckert
Dear Sir

Upon Estimating the
Cost of such a pair of Shears as we represented
to you in drawing we find they will be worth
Four Hundred Fifty Dollars. And will fit them
up in Accordance with the Machinery on the
Mills Should it please you to favour us
with the order

Yours Respectfully
Heath Matthews & Son

Minist of the United States
Philad^a. 23 Sept. 1832

Sir,
I have the honor to request that you will
issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of
the Minist for Twenty five thousand dollars, paya-
ble out of the appropriation for the current fiscal
year, viz

For salaries	\$5,250.-
wages	12,500.-
incidentals	6,250.-
	24,000.-

Very respectfully

Wm. Thomas Corwin,
Secy of the Treas.

Wm. L. Chapin,
Director

Boston Sept 23, 1852

Treas. U. S. Mint Sir

Please send
us, by Express fifty dollars in three cent
coin, in payment for which we ~~enclose~~
draft on Grand Bank.

Very Respectfully
Geo. Sumner
for W. B. Reed

LUTHER WRIGHT'S BANK

E. C. Dale Esq
Merrill St. S. Minn

OSWEGO, Apr 23 1862.

I have received, with enclosure, as stated,
your favor of the

I enclose herewith Draft Union Bk. N.Y.
for \$30. In which please send three
cent per annum - by Express

Yours Truly
J. H. B. Smith

3360

Union Bk.
N.Y. \$6.00

Apr 23/

Antm Sept 25, 1851

S. A. Eckert Esq
Director U. S. Mint
Phila

Yr. favor of 23rd is received
this morning. The package of Coins
is also received & we shall forward
them next week to W. T. Brown, with
your letter.

Respectfully
Yours
S. A. Eckert

Cleveland Sept 24th 1872
C. C. Dale Treas of the Mint
Enclosed is my exp^t 532 on
Thompson Exp for \$260
Please send me
7160 3 Cent Pieces in Small Bags
of 30 in Each Bag and 7100
10 & 5 Cent Pieces

Yours
J. D. Lewis
Sent Sep 30

Bank of America
Sept 24 1832

Dear Sir Please forward to Mr
Bidwell Cashier Hartford, Connecticut
Three hundred dollars in Three
Cent Coin and bill to
Your Obedt Servt
Mockley Cashier

Phil^{as} Sep^r 25th 1852

Estimate for Steam
Engine 9 in Cylinder 30 in Stroke
without Boiler or pipes, including
Old Engine for the sum of
\$550.00

To Doct^r Geo. Eckert
Director of the U.S. Mint

Morgan & Co
"

Treas. U. S. Mint
Philadelphia Pa.

Detroit Sep. 25th 1862.

I Sir

About a year
since I sent you a draft on N.Y. and
received in return \$60 in 3 cent pieces - I now
want the same amt. for the ordered draft on
N.Y. for \$60 - provided you deliver them to me for
which I understand you do. If this draft does
not answer your purpose you may return it to
me

Yours

S. C. Farnsworth

If gold was deposited with some U.S. officer here
would this Certificate answer in payment for 3
cent pieces

Amount \$60

Michigan In Receipt

\$60

Detroit Sep 25th

2453

Samuel Chapman & Co
N.Y.

Phil^a Sep 26th 1852

Estimate for Steam Engine
10 in Cylinder ~~24~~ in Stroke without
Boiler or Pipes. Old Engine
included \$600.00

My
To Vot Geo Schut
Director of the Mt Mint

Morgan & Co

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 27 Sept. 1852.

to the Master & Engineer
Assayer and } of the Mint.
Treasurer

On all partible gold received on and after the 1st proximo the Master & Engineer is requested to separate the silver therefrom so as to refine the metal to 990 thousandths of pure gold, instead of 900 thousandths, under the present existing regulations.

The charges, to depositors of such gold, for silver alloy, will be based upon the proportion of silver left unparted as above. This, being $\frac{1}{100}$ th of the weight of the deposit refined to 990 thousandths, will be equivalent to $\frac{1}{110}$ th of the standard weight, which weight, accordingly, the Assayer is requested to report the charge for silver alloy, at 129 cents. The copper alloy will, consequently, be $\frac{10}{110}$ ths of the standard weight at 2 cents.

The Treasurer is requested to have the calculations in his office conformed to the above basis.

Wm. H. Bell.
Director.

27

100

5

2

50

(270 000) 1,115,000

25 1,260,000

2,000

2,000

2,000

2,000

900

1,000

1,000

13 @ 100 1,271,000

25

25

25

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1,271,000

180,000

1,451,000

1,451,000

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Delin 1000

1000

1000

480

520

2200

188,000

188,000

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188,000

188,000

188,000

4,000

2,400

1,106.50

1,651.00

17.25

15.03

20.68

4,810.46

Marks

50 sm
11
71
48
17
28
262
21
30
48
21 197
21
42
11
481
83 @ \$1000

2405.000
2405.000
83,000
262
3,312.50
1,740.00
482
1,980.
1,770
2409440.50

Cash 66460
4560
2085
977.50
158.00

50 sm
35.
50.50
25.90
1.60
1.22
14348.48

50 sm = \$4000
1 = 1.00
9 = 9.00
1 = 1.00
6 = 6.00
1 = 1.00
60
53
6,813

60 2400
130 160 390
30 160 180
12,783

2,426,571.98
6
2,427,171.98

Ordinary

\$2829.38
25000.
260.56
28,089.94

Working 225.16
25

Copper - Cash + Vouchers 526.89
Bags 74.50
Kegs 1900.00
2491.39

Mint - Good 1 2,511,674.00
Refill 600
2,514,274.00
Silver 12,897.98
withing 1.42 cents 2,527,171.98

2,270,160.60
257,011.38

+244,111.40
2,270,160.60
2,514,274.00
257,011.38
244,111.40
1,387,198

Bank of England

22. Oct. 1852

Sir,

As I know no one in the United States I could so fitly address on the subject of this letter as yourself, I take the liberty, without further preface, to beg that you will be so good as to procure for the Bank of England a Standard Troy pound weight, for the purpose of comparison with our Standard pound Troy.

It is of importance in a National point of view that the weights of the two Countries should agree; or, at least, that their difference should be known. I need not, therefore, point out to you how necessary it will be that the weight you

send

send to us should be authentic.

Whatever expense you may be put to in
doing so, we shall be most
happy to hear; and should you require
a similar weight from our side, we
will endeavor to ensure you a copy
as perfect as it is possible to procure of
the English standard.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Thomas Hankey Junr

Govt Secy

The President of the

Mont of the

United States

Philadelphia

P.S. Pray address the parcel to the Bank of
England London

Wm. H. Bates.

Philad^a Oct 6th 1852

My dear Douglass

Yours

I return you
herewith the bills for the 680 pines last from
Hess & Co. The amounting with Mr.
Douglass was 50 cents per piece - After speaking
with him in regard to the doubt of measuring
and charging them he thought you ought to
have 50 cents a piece for them, to which
I agreed, but I did not understand him
that you would then make a charge for
clearing in addition to the 50 cents.

If Mr. Douglass meant and intended to make
a charge for digging and clearing and all
that I ought to allow it, then you may
add the 5 cents a piece for digging and filling
it 250 pines. Please send the bills down
by return mail.

Very respectfully yours

Wm. H. Bates

Duck Hill Oct 6-52

Mr Geo W. Bickart

Dear Sir

If you will
have the Engine without the turntable
pulley, we can make it for
Eight Hundred Dollars. Mr. Calkins
wishes us to propose for it in this way.

Yours Respectfully
Heath, Matthews & Brown

\$500

Duck Hill Oct 4/82

Dr Geo. A. Baker

Respected Sir

We will be willing to build an engine of 10 h p & 2 foot stroke for the sum of seven hundred dollars, And will take the old engine in part pay of three hundred dollars.

Should it please you to patron us with the job, we will endeavor to give satisfaction.

Yours very Respectfully
Nathan Matthews & Son

\$600.

4 Court St.

Boston Oct. 2, 1852

Geo. W. Eckert Esq.

Director of the Mint.

Dear Sir

I have enclosed the list of the officers of the United States Mint & Branches as published in the American Almanac for 1852. Will you be kind enough to make the necessary corrections & additions so that it may be correct on Oct. 1, 1852?

Will you also give me the whole amount of California gold received at the Mint & Branches, up to Sept. 1, 1852? Also the number of double eagles, eagles, &c. coined at the Mint & Branches from Jan. 1, 1852 to Sept. 1, 1852, & the total value of the coinage for that nine months? I wish to add a note similar to the note at the bottom of the page sent.

I have the annual report of the Director of the Mint for the year 1851.

For the many acts of courtesy & kindness received from the officers of the mint in former years I am very grateful, & am

Yours obt. Servt.

Geo. P. Sanger. U. S. Ass. Treasurer

Print of the United States
(Philad^a 28 Oct. 1852)

Dear Sir

A reply to your letter of the 2^d was delayed with a view to the receipt of the reports of the Branch Missions for September, which were necessary to complete the details requested by you.

The total Cal. gold to Sept. 30, received at the Mint and Branches, is \$136,747,935, viz.

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364
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The Emigration at the several Mills, during the first 9 months of 1852, is as follows:

	Gold				Silver			
	Double Eagle	Eagle	Half Eagle	Quarter Eagle	Half Dollar	Quarter Dollar	Two Cent Piece	One Cent Piece
United States	1,437,717	214,004	452,430	944,445	1,057,922	4,000,590	8,222,264	1,000,000
Foreign	110,500	10,000			70,000	100,000	361,500	2,700,000
Canada			16,607	1,772	9,434	55,093	217,299	
Mexico			70,485	4,078	5,331	79,894	367,957	
Total	1,508,217	224,004	559,602	1,000,295	1,137,356	5,105,985	9,400,421	1,000,000

	Silver				Copper			
	Dollars	Half Dollars	Quarter Dollars	Two Cents	Half Cents	One Cent	Two Cent Piece	One Cent Piece
United States	6,100	26,600	59,400	789,000	526,000	10,000,000	12,000,000	472,600
Foreign		112,000	26,000	450,000	260,000		890,000	150,000
Total	6,100	148,600	85,400	1,239,000	786,000	10,000,000	12,890,000	622,600

	Copper	
	Two Cent Piece	One Cent Piece
United States	12,000,000	472,600
Foreign	890,000	150,000
Total	12,890,000	622,600

I return the list of the Officers of this Branch, with
 with the necessary corrections. In regard to the Salaries
 of the Treasurers of the Month, an addition is made, at
 Phil^a, N. O., and Cal^f. for services as assistant
 Treasurers. Their respective salaries are as follows:

Treas. at Phil ^a	\$2000	addition as off ^r	Treas. \$1000	Total \$3000
do N. O.	4000	"	500	4500
do Cal ^f	5000	"	500	5500

The President has appointed Char. F. Frothingham as Treas.
 of the N. O. Cal^f, although he will not, for some time
 to come, have duties to perform as such, but only as
 assistant Treas. No other officers have been appoint-
 ed to this Month, nor will be, I suppose, until the
 work is completed for regular operations, which will
 probably be within two years.

Very respectfully yours,
 Robert Patterson
 for the Director

Geo. B. Sanger, Esq.
 Boston.

Miner of the United States,
Philadelphia, Oct. 1852.

Sir,

In a letter dated Aug. 17th ult. which I had the
pleasure to address to the Department, relative to the ex-
periments made at Bullion's process of refining, I had ex-
pressed my doubts whether any advantage was prop-
erly derivable for it on the ground that it parted the sil-
ver from gold more thoroughly than by our present pro-
cess. Since that time a series of trials had been made by
us with a view to the more complete extraction of silver
from gold, and to test the advisability of such extraction
on a scale of economy, and the results have been very
satisfactory, and have shown that we may with great
advantage to the depositors and without disadvantage
to ourselves, refine the silvery gold as high as 990 thousand
parts.

Under the act of the 22nd March it was provided to
authorize the Master & Refiner to conduct his opera-
tions with a view to the attainment of the high
purity above stated. As a necessary consequence
of this act, in the coin, the silver has been
increased, and the charge to depositors, though not pro-
portionally reduced. The new charge, for silver alloy,
is now $\frac{1}{100}$ of the standard weight, the former
being $\frac{1}{50}$ of the same. The new proportions were
announced in the 1st of April.

On these occasions also to mention that

at authorized of the Department, we have commenced
the purchase of silver for threecent ~~to~~ coinage, the
for those pieces being entirely exhausted
our little stock of silver bullion. Our pur-
chase to Sept. 30th, amounted to \$110,000.00, which
for which we paid, at premium and freight,
the sum of \$115,000.00, or a little over 3 percent.
The purchased will convert into \$112,000.00, there-
fore that we shall gain, over and above the
premium, the sum of \$18,000.00.

Our purchases are confidentially made by
a friend of the House of Representatives, who acts
without any commission, being entrusted with
the funds, in receiving freight on the distri-
bution of the pieces when coined, and thus in-
directly compensated. In no other way, prob-
ably, could the business have been managed
with so much satisfaction, and so little dis-
turbance of the bullion market.

Very respectfully
your obedient servant

Wm. H. Barker

Director

Wm. H. Barker
Secy of the Treas.

Boston Oct. 3, 1851

Dear Sir,

Will you please inform
me, for the use of the American Almanac
for 1852, of the amount of California
Gold received at the Mint and branches,
from Jan 1, 1851, to August 31, 1851. &c -
From the date of your last report to
Aug 31, now last past? Also the coinage
of gold - specifying the number of
\$50 & \$20 pieces - of silver - & of copper -
specifying the number of 3 cent pieces
Is the 3 cent piece a silver or copper coin?

For your kindness in furnishing
similar information last year, please
accept my best thanks -

Yours obedt. Servt.

Geo. P. Sanger

Re, Mr. Patterson Esq

Ed, Am. Almanac

Director of the Mint. -

P.S. I also enclose a list of the officers of the
Mint. If you know of any corrections or if you please
make them -

Philadelphia November 27 1862

George W. Eckert Esq.
Director U. S. Mint

Dear Sir

We will furnish you
100 Tons Belgian Spelter in Ingots, similar
to the last lot, at an advance of 10¢ over
the previous price, which is the rate we
charged you for the last shipment. We
consider this fair and equitable, as we
have great difficulty in inducing the
company's agents to ship the spelter.
They prefer rolling it into sheets.
We think it will cost you about 6¢.
We remain with respect

Yours truly
Nathan Foster & Co

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia 26 Nov 1852.

Sir,

I enclose a bill of Am. & Tm. Sallade, Attorney
for services in the apprehension &c of David M. Clapp, who
procured money from the Mint on false pretences, for
which offence he is now in prison awaiting trial.
As this matter has fallen under the cognisance of
the law department of government, I do not know
that the payment should be made by the Mint, but
if you so authorize it will be done. With regard
to the regularity & propriety of the bill I presume
I ask leave, the District Attorney must be the
most competent judge.

Very respectfully
your obt^d serv^t

Geo W Eckert.
Director

Hon. W. L. Dodge,
Acty. Secy of Treas^y
Washington.

3
Mint of the United States

Philad. 26 Nov. 1852.

Gent:

The contract with you for furnishing acid to the Mint, being about to expire by limitation of time, I have to request that you will make a new proposition of the terms on which you are willing to furnish us for another year.

It is proper to state that another party has made us an offer for a large part of our needs, viz supply, at a less rate than you have been charging to us.

Very respectfully
your obt. Servt

Geo W Eckert
Director

Messrs H. Lennig & Co

(Same to Pomeroy & Wright)

In reply to Mr King's communication, it may be observed that there is just reason to conclude, that the opportunity for remedying the evil of which he complains, has passed out of our hands. That is to say, that the cases in which iridium is reported by the assayers of the British Mint in bars from American coin, are those in which there is an intermingling of coinage ~~of~~ issued previously to the use of means for refining the ~~gold from~~ out the grains of iridium. Within the last 18 months (?) we have been using the same process for that purpose, without any change, which refiners in England are using, at a ~~round price~~ ^{round price} ~~cost~~ ^{cost} to owners. The ^{instances} ~~cases~~ in which bars are now rejected at the British Mint from this cause, are not many; and it is not from the amount of the ~~foreign~~ iridium contained, but from the mere fact of its presence at all; a single grain, happening to occur in the assay piece, tho' in no other part of the whole bar, would, according to the practice there, reject that bar; and this on account of the

rigid system of review, by assayers working against each other in and out of the mint. To show the inequality of operation, ~~in this~~ necessarily resulting from this rule of reporting (a rule which we have as right to object to, altho' it is not our own) it may be stated, as a fact mentioned lately by the resident assayer of the British Mint, ~~to~~ in conversation with an officer of this institution, that "the indium does occasionally escape his scrutiny, and is found at the bottom of their melting-pots." Of course, in such cases the faulty gold passes through without change; while, in another case, ~~on~~ ^a chance-atom of the mischievous metal will bring down upon the entire bar a vexatious delay and expense.

It is worth while to remark here, that large quantities of our coin are received and recoined at the Paris mint, and ~~received~~ at the uniform rate of fineness professed by our laws (nine-tenths,) and without complaint, so far as we can learn, of indium.

In conclusion, it may be said upon the authority of our assayer, that the occurrence of indium in California gold has become quite rare;

and that, if it is possible by an inspection of such gold after melting, to make selection of such lots for a special treatment, it will be done.

Washington D.C. Nov 1882

my dear Sir

I send you a letter from
Mr King - please give me your
views on the subject & return
me the letter -

I read your letter to the
Friend Bank to the King - He agrees
with me that it was just the
proper kind of reply (the con-
cluding paragraph) & to me a
pleasing proof of an epistle
- I wish care not only as to your
cause about the ship but also
our letter in reply -

I write in great haste
as I am pressed to death with
business, as the Chief Clerk is
ask you have our estimates
sent to the on hand as you
wished to be to the effect as I
as there would be no long faces

I will write a letter to me
this day of morning

Very truly
W. H. Wood

De W. H. Wood

London, Nov. 25th 1851.

J. A. Eckert, Esq.
Director U.S. Mint,
Philad.^a

Dear Sir,

Your esteemed
favor of the 3^d ulto. was ^{not} ~~only~~ received till
this morning.

I immediately called on Mr. Haggard,
of the Bullion Office, of the Bank of
England, who allowed me to take a copy
of a letter, received by him, which you
will find on the next page.

I also had the pleasure of seeing a copy
of the letter from the Philad^a Mint, in
relation to the assays.

Mr. Haggard informed me that they
separate the octagonal fifth dollar
pieces, and the private issues from Cal-
ifornia, and have them melted & assayed
by themselves, but that they take no
notice of the different Mint marks.

Messrs. Brett & Sons, ^{& Co} extensive Bullion dealers,
& Messrs. Sharp & Williams, ^{Bullion brokers,} give the same reply. See 4th page.

Copy of a Letter from P. A. Johnson, 79
St. Botolph's Garden, London, to W. D. Haygarth,
Esq. Bullion Office, Bank of England.
Assay Office, 79 St. Botolph's
Garden, London.
Nov. 8th 1851.

Dear Sir,

Referring to my observations yesterday respecting the separation of native alloy of Gold & Silver from Gold, I beg to say that one method has been to melt the lumps of Gold found at the bottom of the Pot, (in which Gold containing the Alloy has been melted) with from 5 to 8 times its weight of Silver and granulating it in water, this is treated in the same manner as for parting Gold in the usual manner for refining by Nitric Acid, the Gold then becomes in a spongy state and is more readily and effectually dissolved in Nitric Acid, leaving the native alloy in its original laminated state being melted upon by any Acid.

The Gold is precipitated from the solution by Sulphate of Iron, washed, dried & melted. I have always found this method preferable to dissolving the Gold out from the lumps found at the bottom of the melting pot, as the proportion of silver forming one of the alloys of the Gold is rendered a Chloride which prevents the action of the Acid, or, in other words, defends a part of the Gold from the action of the Nitric Acid.

I consider as a general principle, it answers the purpose (where Gold is liable to have native alloy) to allow it to subside at the bottom of the melting pot, but great care should be taken to give the Gold a melted an extra heat and length of time in melting, and also to be careful not to pour it too suddenly or too close to the bottom.

I am Your obliged Servant

Signed P. A. Johnson
W. D. Haygarth, Esq.

Upon referring to the Books of the Office,
I found the uniformity, which I reported,
last Spring, no longer existed in
the reports of the assays of the U.S. coin.
Messrs. Bull & Sons gave me the reports
of assays of Thirteen Bars, from Bars
of Coin received from ^{Bellevue of} New York, and
labelled as coming from the Philad. Mint.
8 Bars were reported $1\frac{1}{2}$ Wore
5 Do. " " $1\frac{5}{8}$ Do.

Three of ^{the} thirteen bars were reported as
containing Iridium, two of which were
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ W. and the other $1\frac{5}{8}$ W.

Mr. Haggard, Messrs. Bull & Sons & Co.
Messrs. ^{Smith & Gillies} have promised to
have Assays made, with the view of
ascertaining, if there be any difference be-
tween the Coin of Philad. & New Orleans.
There is some difference in the weight,
as was shown by the following experiment.
One Hundred & forty-two Eagles were taken
of the coinage of each Mint, those of
the Philad. Mint were more than a drachm
heavier than those of the N. O. Mint.

The weight of the individual pieces of the
Philad^a Mint was very uniform, that
of the ~~London~~^{New Orleans} Mint quite the reverse.
Notwithstanding all this, such is
the resemblance of some of the Califor-
nia Coins to those of the U.S. that I
suspect they are sometimes confounded.
This very day, ^{Nov. 25th} one Hundred Thousand
pieces of American Gold were weighed at
the Bank of England.

This will show, with what increased labour,
the careful separation of the different
coins would be attended.

I shall take great pleasure in attending
to the Assay of the Fine Gold, and also
in procuring Reports of Assays of Amer-
ican Gold Coins from Paris & Brunswick.
Agreeably to Mr. Dubois' request, I hope
to be able to forward a specimen of Austra-
lian Gold, but I doubt if it be possible
to procure a specimen of Native Pennian Gold.
I am in hourly expectation of the arrival of the
Wyoming, when I shall immediately leave
for Liverpool, to attend to the Sweeps.

London, Nov. 26th.

I have to day had another interview with Messrs. Sharps & Wilkins, who inform me, that the assays, they have had made, of some new Gold Coin, give an average result of $15\frac{5}{8}$ W., and that the extremes are $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $15\frac{3}{4}$. From another interview with Messrs. Butt, Son & Co. I learn their average to be the same, viz $15\frac{5}{8}$, and that the extremes are $14\frac{3}{8}$ to $15\frac{3}{4}$.

Butt, Son & Co., informed me, that they believed the American Gold Coin to be more uniform than any other, with the single exception of the Russian. Their only objection to American Gold Coin is the occasional presence of Iridium.

I have again seen Mr. Haggard, of the Bank of England, who informs me that their average was $15\frac{5}{8}$ but that the extremes were, as stated in your letter, $14\frac{3}{8}$ to 16 .

He also informed me that he had selected coins, issued from each of the four H.B. Mints, and sent them to the Bank Assayers,

with the view of ascertaining, if there be any difference.

I have reason to believe that these assays will be made with great care, and the result, I will communicate, in a few days.

I learn that Australian Gold presents very much the appearance of that of California, although it is much finer, averaging 938 thousandths, and containing 12 dwts. of Silver to the lb. Troy.

I lately received a consignment of Scepter from the N. O. B. Mint, containing, according to the Mint Assays, Eight thousand seven hundred & Fifty nine $\frac{56}{100}$ ozs of Silver (American Standard) and Two Hundred & Thirty four $\frac{13}{100}$ ozs. of Gold (Am. Stand.)

I sold the same, principally in Paris, for Twenty seven Hundred & Sixty three Pounds, two shillings and eleven pence.

Please excuse this very desultory letter.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Respectfully,
Yours &c. Jos. W. Farran (Clerk)

P.S. The Paris Mint from January 1st. to
 Nov. 20th coined an amt. equal to Twelve
 Millions, Five Hundred Thousand Pounds Stg.
 Ten millions of which was Gold.
 The former are converted into Pounds Stg. by
 calculation.

Mr. Jos. W. Garrison
 Boston
 Dec. 15th 24 Nov. 1853

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Treasury Department
November 24th 1882.

Sir:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter
of 23rd Inst. with copy of your correspondence
with Mr. Tilden, the President of the N. York
Phoenix Bank and state in reply that your
course as to the silver extracted from the
gold bullion is approved, as also your
reply to Mr. T.

Very respectfully
Yours etc, Scott.
W. L. Hooge
Atty. Sec. of the Treasury.

G. N. Eckert Esq.
Director of the Mint,
Philad^a, Pa.

the charges on the coin to which you specially refer
is \$1.10 instead of \$1.20 as you assume.

Mint of the United States,

Philadelphia 23 Nov. 1852.

Sir,

Your letter of the 18th inst inquiring on what grounds payment of deposits of gold mixed with silver is made in gold coins, has been handed to me by the Treasurer, to whom it was addressed, as falling more properly under my official cognizance.

In reply I will quote the reasons as already stated by me in a letter of the 12 of Jan'y last to David Hooley Esq of the American Exchange Bank in your city.

"I would remind you, first, that the Mint Receipt for your deposit promises to pay the net amount thereof in gold coins; and secondly (what is more peremptory as regards our obligation in this matter) the 19th section of the Mint Act of Jan. 18, 1837 requires the payment to be in coins of the same species of bullion as that deposited."

"Inasmuch, therefore, as your species of bullion was gold, the payment tendered by us seems strictly conformed to law, notwithstanding some portion thereof was separated in silver after being brought to the Mint. Had your deposit been silver, with some portion of gold (as is not uncommon) we should, on the same grounds, have paid for it altogether in silver coins."

Although I do not know that any further explanation in support of the action of the Mint are necessary, beyond what were stated in the above letter to Mr. Hooley, I will add a few other remarks.

You have assumed that you are entitled to be paid the gross value of the silver parted from gold; but inasmuch as the recovery of your silver is made at a considerable expense to the Mint, for which by law we are entitled to make certain charges, you could only be entitled to the

silver less the charges, or in the case to which you specially refer, to \$918.52 instead of \$1744.40 as you assume.

That the law contemplates the payment of the total net value of deposits exclusively in one or other metal may I think be inferred from other considerations that those drawn from the express language quoted. In order that you should be paid silver for your parted metal it could only be on the ground that it was a deposit of silver. Yet there are obvious contradictions in so considering it. It cannot (as the law requires) be separately weighed as a deposit, and a receipt given therefor; indeed its very existence is unknown in anticipation of assay. As a deposit it could not be received if the value were under \$100, which is but very rarely the case, ~~and~~ as a deposit it should, in strictness, be required to issue (besides a separate receipt) a separate memorandum ^{certificate} of warrant for payment, and to require separate forms on collection. Such appear some of the difficulties if any other construction be allowed than that adopted by us.

With regard to the disposition made by us of the silver obtained from gold, I cannot see the pertinency of your inquiry upon that point, but have no objection to reply to it. For a considerable period after the influx from California began, the whole of such silver was indispensably required in the refining or separating department as a material necessary for the extraction of silver from gold. Any portion which accumulated beyond what was required in the refining process has been coined into three-cent pieces, and distributed to the community in exchange for gold coins.

Having given all the explanations sought by your letter, I will add that, although the course adopted by the Mint, in the matter of its issue, appears to me clearly conformable to law, yet there is no disposition on my part to propose any change of construction

by which the net value of silver parted may be paid to the depositors.
I have been satisfied with the correctness of our practice, and certainly
shall not change it till instructed by the Treasury Department.

Let me add, in conclusion, that my reply to your inquiries
must not have been less fully & candidly, though more cheerfully given.
Had you thought proper to couch your letter in a less offensive tone. I
trust that, upon reflection, you will regret its adoption.

very respectfully

your obedt servt

John N. Edger

Director

J. T. Weston, Esq.
First Phoenix Bank
New York.

Mint of the United States,
Philad^a. 19 Nov. 1852

Gent,

In reply reply to your letter of the 16th, I have to inform you that the Mint will return you silver, in such denominations as you wish, upon your deposit of that metal in bars, or in foreign coins. The three-cent piece are also furnished in exchange for gold at par, in sums of \$30., \$60., & \$150 or their multiples, & are deliver them in Boston free of freight from here.

You are in error in supposing that the Government "prohibits the circulation of other than their own coins". On the contrary the laws authorize the currency, & fix the rates, of the principal gold & silver coins of foreign countries.

Very respectfully
your obt^d Serv^t

Wm W Eckert
Director

Ans. Gore & Co.
Boston.

PHENIX BANK,

New York, November 18th 1852.

To Edward Dale Esq. Esq. Cashier

Treasurer of the Mint

Dear Sir, &c &c &c

Philadelphia.

Your favor of the

received

Sir

We are in the practice
of sending forward for collection to our corresponding Bank in
Philadelphia once or twice a month Mint Certificates of Gold
Dollars, which, in the analysis and process of coinage, yields a certain
proportion of silver; as for example, in the Certificate numbered
#6923, where the net value was proved on the day to be \$234,468.17
the value of the silver which formed part of that amount is
exhibited as being \$1,745.40. We have through Mr. Shaw Cashier
of the Mechanics Bank applied for this silver, and have been
refused it. We beg to be informed by you upon what grounds this,
(which is our just right) is denied to us? In the ordinary course
of our Banking operations we require a certain supply of silver
coin, and are forced to purchase it at a loss to this institution of
three per cent while if justice were done as we should have
it of our own. Please to state to us what disposition is made
of this silver, in order that in our application for redress at

PHENIX BANK

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

the seat of Government we may distinctly show the grievance which we suffer from sending our Bullion for coinage out of our own City, and the disposition which is made of this part of our property.

Waiting the Honour of a Reply from you and requesting to be favoured with it if possible in course of post, I remain

Very respectfully Sir

Your obedt Servant

[Handwritten signature]

Feb. 16/52

Superintendent U.S. Mint
Philadelphia

Sir

We take
the liberty of addressing you on a subject
which is of importance to us as well as
may other employers as we do a large
number of hands in our business a large
number of whom we pay off in old coins
requiring change. We find on inquiring
of the clerk who has charge of the paying
off our hands we have had for this
last twelve months to purchase about twenty
five dollars worth for change at an
average premium of 2 1/2% at which amt
to run we estimated last year and we
find lately that we have had to change
it seems to us as the government prohibits the
circulation of silver ~~than~~ ^{than} our coins they certainly
ought to provide the ^{premium} so they should not
have to pay so great a premium for a

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.]

Consulting medium, will you please
inform me as to what if we can
not be supplied with change from
the bank of some kind so that we may
not be obliged to pay out some other
medium for which we have no equivalent
for it please answer and oblige

Yours,
McGraw & Co.

We offer to contract with the United States
Mint for supplying Fifty barrels per week
of Pure Nitric Acid of 38° Baumé at 7cts
per lb - for one year from the first of
next month

Smith Pemberton & Co
Philad^a March 13th 1852

Princeton

Nov. 16. 1852

Sir,

Acquith, I send you \$9.50, the amount of the balance stated, in your communication to me of the 4th of Sept. last, to be due in full settlement of $\frac{1}{10}$, and the bearer will receive from you the specimens of zinc gold and gold in powder to be delivered to me.

You may also extract from the treatise on the manufacture of iron, which I left with you for your examination; unless you wish to retain it longer, in which case it is still at your service.

Very respectfully
Yours Oct. Serv.

R. S. McCulloch

Dr. G. N. Eakins

Director of the Mint

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 15 Nov. 1852.

I have to acknowledge your letter of the 22^d ult., asking me to procure an authentic copy of a Troy pound weight for the purpose of comparison with that of the Bank of England. In reply I have to state that it will give me great pleasure to comply with your request. Instructions have already been given for the preparation and delicate adjustment of such a weight, and when completed it will be forwarded to you.

It is proper, however, to explain to you that the pound to which the weights in use at the Mint are adjusted, is itself an authentic copy of the standard pound of 1758. It was obtained by us under the following circumstances.

In the year 1826, the then Director of the Mint, Dr. Samuel Moore, requested the Hon. Albert Gallatin, our Minister at London, "to obtain a copy of the brass weight of one pound Troy, of 1758, specifically designated in an act of Parliament of June 17th 1824, as the standard unit of weight." Mr. Gallatin accordingly procured permission to have the use of the pound in the House of Commons. This was entrusted to Capt. Henry Slater who had already been engaged by the British Government to make copies of the standard pound for London, Dublin, Dublin, and by him the copy now in this Mint was duly prepared and adjusted. This copy was formally authenticated to us by documents & explanations from Capt. Slater, & Mr. Gallatin. The box in which it was received at the Mint, sealed with the

seal of our Minister, was opened in the presence of our
President, John Quincy Adams, who authenticated
the circumstances under his seal.

A Act of Congress, in act of Congress was
passed declaring the above brass try pound to be the
"Standard try pound of the Mint of the United States".
It was made the duty of the Director of the Mint to
measure again a series of weights corresponding thereto
to the use of the Mint, which are to be regulated,
at least once in every year, under his inspection &
in the presence of the Assay Commissioner, the
accuracy of the weights ordinarily employed in the
Mint.

Our standard pound being unquestionably an
authentic one, and the comparison of our ordinary
weights therewith being made as required by law,
there would appear to be no reason to suppose a dif-
ference of any moment between the weights of your
institution & ours. I trust, therefore, that the copy
which we propose to send you will prove to be in
exact correspondence.

I was glad to learn, from the papers, that the
Bank had substituted decimals for our mode for the
pennyweight & grains. Since the beginning of 1837 this
system has been in use in our Mint, with singular
success. The principal Bullion dealers & banks
have acceded to our example.

There is one more extension of the decimal system
which I should hope you will not long postpone the

introduction of. I refer to the expression of the fine-
ness of bullion in thousandths. The standard fineness of
your gold coinage, expressed in thousandths, gives it is
true a very awkward fraction of $\frac{916\frac{2}{3}}{1000}$, but not more so.
For cases such as must be employed in expressing the
fineness or coarseness of bullion offered to the bank for
purchase. And in such transactions as these last that
the advantage of a decimal report of fineness would be
manifest, particularly in combination with your deci-
mal system of weighing. At this time we found it ex-
pedient to introduce the decimal assay some years before our
gold standard was changed from $\frac{11}{16}$ to $\frac{11}{10}$, or from
a binary to a decimal standard.

very respectfully
your obedt servt

Geo W Ewart
Director

Thomson Barclay, jr Esq
Governor of Maryland

Princeton Nov. 26 1852

Sir

I have delayed to reply to your communication of the 4th of Sept. last, until I should have put an end to all pecuniary questions relative to the trial of my zinc method of refining gold, by paying to you the balance exhibited in your statement of account. That having been done, you have now my answer.

You could not have made of me any demand to which I would not have acceded, unless the same had been so very extortionate that duty would have compelled its resistance; for I have been resolved from the first to permit no question of accountability on my part to be a matter of debate between the Mint and myself.

In final settlement of account, I therefore have felt to admit your aforesaid statement, though it was fraught with error and injustice.

That bullion should have been received from the depositors and charged to the Minter and Refiner, Sig. Booth, at one assayed valuation, and then have been delivered and charged to me at a different and higher valuation, based upon Special assays, made by order and for the purpose, was a

proceeding which needs no comment.

But as you have sought to justify it, by the present, that said special assays were more accurate, I may remark that I cannot see in their comparative results, exhibited on pages 26 and 27 of my printed report to the Secretary of the Treasury, any data for such an opinion. They, however, furnish proof that the process of assaying, as conducted in the Mint, is attended with much uncertainty.

You were mistaken in expecting that your proposed allowance for gold wastage $\frac{4}{10}$ thousandths, is slightly above the credit claimed by me. By reference to section 44, page 17, of my aforesaid report, you will find that the latter amounts to $\frac{58}{100}$ thousandths, when freed from the masking effect of the deductions usually made from assays for depositors.

There are some minor and unimportant points of difference between us, which I shall pass over without remark.

And in conclusion, I would observe that you seem strangely slow to learn, that experiments tried in the melting and refining department of the Mint, under the charge of Prof. Booth, concerning the relative merits of my zinc method of refining and that now employed, have been proved to have

been grossly inaccurate and unworthy of credit. Nor can I admit, therefore, that the result of any late experiment, performed in said department and without my concurrence, could be a proper basis for that conventional determination of the ordinary gold wastage, stipulated with the Treasury Department to be made between you and myself, notwithstanding that I have acceded to the corresponding pecuniary demand made by you.

Very respectfully

Yours &c. &c.

P. S. McCulloch

D. G. A. Eckert

Director of the Mint

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia 12 Nov. 1852.

Sir,

Among the sources of income for the ordinary expenses has been a necessary gain in the melting of deposits, under the following circumstances.

The 15th section of the Mint Act of Jan. 18, 1837, requires the Treasurer of the Mint to give a receipt for the weight of bullion brought for coinage, but provides that when the bullion is in such a state as to require melting, before its value can be ascertained, the weight after melting shall be considered as the true weight of the bullion deposited.

At all times a considerable amount of our deposits has required melting for the purposes of this proviso, but since the receipts from California, nearly the whole of our bullion must go through the process.

In contemplation of law no delivery can be made to the Meltor & Refiner of this bullion until it is melted & assayed, and until such delivery the Treasurer is technically responsible therefor. Inasmuch, however, as the Treasurer's functions are quite incompatible with the supervision of a melting department, the charge of deposit melting has always been devolved upon either the Meltor & Refiner or the Assayer, who assume the duty unofficially and by courtesy. Until the early part of 1850 the Meltor & Refiner had the matter in charge; since then it has been devolved upon the Assayer, for various strong considerations. The introduction of the new system has proved the means of developing the source of income to which I have alluded.

in melting the deposits every precaution is taken to do
it as carefully and closely as possible; each deposit is, of course,
separated from every other, and the whole of the melted metal,
with the grains of flux (which are ground down), are returned
to the Treasurer as the "weight after melting". Indeed, such
a return of process is the only weight after melting which by
strict construction of the words of the law can be supposed to
have been contemplated, and it is all which is technically un-
derstood by the term among practical melters. Nevertheless
it has been well known that very minute portions of
precious metal are absorbed in the melting pot, which by
breaking up & grinding down the pot, & other operations, the ex-
pense of which would far exceed the value of the annealed
metal, could be recovered. Of course, we have never sup-
posed that the law required just any such extravagant
method of proceeding. We have been contented with re-
turning the actual weight, as obtained by all the care
which can be exercised, independent of the destruction
of the pots; and have continued the use of these last,
for one deposit after another, as long as they will stand.

When the melting pots become useless they are laid
aside, and finally ground down. The precious metal
which has been absorbed in them is thus finally recovered
in proportion to the whole value melted it is about
one two thousandth part.

When the deposit melting was performed by the Melter
& Refiner, the amount of metal thus obtained was not
susceptible of notice. The pots used in deposit melting
were ground up along with those used in ingot & other

melting, and the whole amount thus obtained was passed to the credit of the Mather & Capner, in diminution of his waste. But since the melting has been transferred to the assay-
or, the latter, having no account for billing, ~~or~~ returns the proceeds of the precious metal thus accumulated by absorption in the pots, to the Treasurer of the Mint; and the latter deposits the proceeds in the ordinary fund of the Mint to the credit of the United States.

Considering that the "weight after melting" as returned by us appears strictly to conform to the technical meaning of those words, and that probably in the contemplation of the Law maker, - considering also the very considerable expense of the department of deposit melting for which no direct charge is made to depositors, it has been thought both proper & lawful, by my predecessor and by myself, to retain for Mint use the gain thus necessarily accrued. It would, however, be possible for us, to make a definite addition to the actual weight after melting, of such an amount as would be, on the average, equivalent to the proportion absorbed in the pots. This allowance at present might be $\frac{1}{20}$ th of one percent; but, inasmuch as this proportion might not be held out, or might be too little, by our future experience, a fixed allowance, for a long term, could not be made; it should be varied by circumstances.

I have the honor now to request the advice of the Department, as to whether the accumulation ^{existing at} ~~the actual~~ I have explained shall ensue to the benefit of the Mint; or whether a definite addition equivalent thereto, to be varied from time to time, shall be ~~added~~ to the actual weight after melting.

Wm Thomas Corwin
Chief of the Treasury

Very Respectfully

Wm A. Bell
Director

From
S. P. Clifton, Esq.
New York
New York
29 Nov 52

I have had the honor to receive
your letter of the 29th inst., in reply to my report
of the 18th, addressed to the Treasurer of the Mint. I
truly did not at the time intend to adopt any tone
in my interrogatories which might wound the pride of
your official dignity, or that of the Treasurer, and I am
at a loss in reviewing them to find any cause for the
expression that you kept upon me to this point at the
close of your letter. It is generally known in this part
of our happy union that our citizens may apply to another
on the subject of what he may conceive to be his right, without
adopting the manner of the Russian to his Satrap. I applied
respectfully to you for 1264.46 of silver coined with you for
coinage in a quantity of gold which formed its materia,
and I begged to be informed by the officers of the mint
what kind of issue of the silver, the possession of which
is acknowledged and receipted for in your certificate
No. 5923. You reply that it is coined into three cent pieces.
I want those three cent pieces. I conceive that I have a right
to apply for them to receive them from the Treasurer, instead
of being paid for them in a metal which is not theirs.

equivalent, by three and one half per cent. I am forced
to take the gold you have given me, and, at a loss of
three and one half per cent. buy for our Bank, in
its honest purpose of business, buy back my own
Silver from some happy holder who has received it in
its distribution to the community in exchange for the
gold. So this - if it please you - incline towards us -
who thus deposited this Silver with you for coinage?

The 19th section of the Mint Act of January 12, 1837
requires the payment to be in coins of the same character of
bullion as that deposited. Your anticipations, then, that
we deposited with you for coinage \$1744.40. of Silver
bullion. We ask you respectfully to give us that sum
in the three cent pieces into which it has been coined.
Is it not just and reasonable that we should have it?

As for your having given a "Mint Receipt" only
"for Gold," I have to say that you stand in the place
of our Government, just and true and incapable
of wrong! We bring our untold gold into your Mint,
and cannot for a moment believe that you would
think of throwing yourselves behind a technical
form, adopted merely to cover the receipting of the cash,
while ignorant of the relative proportions of gold and
Silver in the package that we had brought to your Gates.

Feeling as I do, that I address a Gentleman, in
the high sense of that comprehensive word, - I cannot
but argue most favorably to our right, when you say,
that "there is no disposition on my part to oppose any
change of construction, by which the net value of Silver
parted may be paid to the depositors." and I venture
to indulge the hope, that your sense of what is so mani-
festly right and just, as such a course would be,
may draw you from this neutral position, and induce
your prompt and effective application to the Treasury
Department for authority, if such need be, to act in
conjunction with this application of mine to yourself.

I beg to submit this kind of what we conceive
to be our right to your candid consideration, and
renewing my application to you for this \$1744.40, to
be paid us in Silver in exchange for so much of the
gold received from you, I have the honor to remain

Sir

With unforgotten respect and consideration

Yr. most obedt Servt.

J. George R. Eckert Esq.
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia

J. T. S. S.
P.P.

Mint of the United States
Philad^a 30 Nov. 1852

Sir,

Many weeks since I enclosed our Treas-
urer's statement & vouchers, relative to the distri-
bution of 3 cent pieces, to Government Depositories,
with the request that the proper drafts might
issue for the final entries in settlement of his ac-
count. These drafts have, on former occasions, been
promptly forwarded to him; but as he has re-
ceived none, as yet, in reply to the above letter,
I call your attention to the fact, at his request,

Very respectfully
your obt^d serv^t

Geo. N. Eckert
Director

Wm. Thomas Green, }
Secy of the Treas. }

Minist of the United States
(Circular. 30 Nov. 1852)

Sir,

I have the honor herewith to enclose for
your perusal a continuance of the correspon-
dence relative to silver in gold deposits, had
with Mr. Tuleston of the Phoenix Bank, New York.
Very respectfully,
your obedient servant

Wm. N. Eckert.
Director

Wm. L. Dodge, Esq.
Actg. Secy of the Treasury

State of the United States,
Minneapolis, Minn. 11th Nov.

Sir;

I received yesterday your letter, without date, in reply
to mine of the 28th requesting your application to the printer
in view of a portion of your deposit to the printer.

It gratified me to learn that it was not your intention
in your present letter to adopt a line, which might wound
the feelings of the Treasurer or myself. But since you have
that you are at a loss in reviewing them to find any fault
for the approach that I take upon you in that regard, I
must, for my justification, be to ask where in your letter
I took an offence.

In the first place it struck me as unexpected to receive
a letter of such inquiry as to the reasons for a course of
conduct as put by as you should have been assured
and charged as with an injustice, certainly a term of
some approach. You even mention of the reasons for your
course of action. You have also said that you read the same
for the purpose of the attack, you have not. It has
we were bound by superior instructions and yet without
making for a long time, I am sure, you will find
no fault.

But although such language might strike me as very
bold and ungracious, I do not think of it as more than a
censure for any such from me. I read the closing para-
graph of your letter which appeared to me to be entirely
offensive. In that paragraph you charge me with

implying a grievance in you because we received the bill
in from your city; that is, that we are governed in our
action from mere considerations of locality. And the
insinuation of such a contemptible motive as this that
was justified the reproach which I was pained to make.
As it seems however, that I mistook your intention, I gladly
dismiss from my thoughts this disagreeable topic.

Upon the principal question raised by you, - namely
as to the propriety of our action in regard to payment for
unredeemed bullion, - I cannot change my course; particularly
as the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom I enclosed, without
comment, the correspondence between us, approved of that
course. But, inasmuch as we, by instructions from the
Treasury Department for exchange of coin, have
have no objection to paying such part as you require of
your deposits, in ^{these} ~~unredeemed~~ coins; such payment being con-
sidered as an exchange for what would otherwise be

paid to you in gold coin. I have supposed your application had
regard to this point, since you spoke of the payment of 3000 American dollars, which had never been changed, that is
unredeemed of this alien currency.
I repeat to you the statement of my first letter that
"there is no disposition in my part to oppose any change
of construction, by which the not value of silver paid may
be paid to the depositor." But as the construction which I have
given to the law appears to me correct I could not conscien-
tiously change it. I am willing, however, to concede that a dif-
ferent opinion may well be entertained, and as your letter
embodied arguments in favor of such a different opinion, I shall
enclose it, and this reply, to the Secretary of the Treasury, to whose
decision I, of course, defer.

F. Pickens, Esq. Pres.
City Bank, N. York

Yours respectfully
Geo. H. Eckert

Secy.

BURNET BANK,
Syracuse, December 31st 1852.

Treasurer U. S. Mint, Esq. Cashier

Dear Sir

I have received your favor under

date of instant, with ^{not} inclosures as stated.

I inclose for collection \$50 on Manhattan Co of New York.
for \$30, and desire in return the value in three cent
pieces.

#17

To the Union Bk of Troy
Payable at Manhattan Bk

Yours, Very Respectfully,

Wm. D. Tracy, Jr.

John D. Tracy, Cashier

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 31 Dec. 1852.

Sir,

In procuring the requisite amount of silver for
coinage into threecent pieces, we find the supply offered
on the market so small and the price so high that
I have been led to consider whether it might not be in
our power to be more economically and satisfactorily
accommodated by purchasing our bullion in Mexico it-
self. The last supply of Mexican dollars we have received
(\$70,000) cost us $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, which is equivalent to $38\frac{1}{2}$
per ounce. In England, at the late high price of $59\frac{1}{2}$ per
ounce, the price paid corresponds to \$1.20; so that we are
paying about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent more than the English price.
This must, I suppose, be attributed to the fact that the
greater commercial intercourse of Great Britain with
Mexico, over what we have attained, causes their price
to approximate more nearly to that of Mexico itself.
If, then, the New York price is exaggerated, by pecu-
liar circumstances, our proper remedy is to purchase
in Mexico. &c.

With a view to more accurate information, I re-
spectfully suggest the propriety of opening a commu-
nication with some of our consular agents to learn the
facts having the most important bearing on the sub-
ject; such as the following: - Can from one to three or
four millions of silver coin, ~~or bullion~~, be purchased
deliverable at Vera Cruz or Tampico? At what price

could ^{be} bought, payable in bills of exchange on the
U.S. ? At what price, payable in American ^{gold} ^{bullion} ?
How large, and how frequent instalments, can
the silver be furnished ? Can bullion unrefined be pur-
chased ? If so, is such bullion refined or unrefined,
in other words is it free, or not, of all traces of gold ?
On what terms is bullion sold, the assay and weight
being given ?

If it should be ascertained by the answers to
these queries that it would be to our advantage to make
direct purchases in Mexico, another point for con-
sideration is as to the method of transporting the bullion
here. It has occurred to me that inasmuch as the pro-
curement of this silver is for public service, and for the
benefit to some extent of the Treasury, it would be very
appropriate to commit to a government vessel the trans-
portation of such bullion to this port, and also (if such
mode of payment should be adopted) of the gold to be
sent to Mexico.

If the suggestions made should seem of sufficient
importance, your position enables you to ascertain, better
than I, to whom enquiries on the subject should be directed.
I presume the Consul at Vera Cruz would be able to
give abundant information.

I may add, in conclusion, that our difficulty in pro-
curing silver will be the more aggravated should Congress
raise the silver coinage law now before that body. It likewise
will be prepared to meet the great public demand for sil-
ver in consequence of such an event. —
Very respectfully,
Wm. H. Belmont

D. Dr. Chicago Dec 30/32
Enclosed is draft for 50 dolls
which please send Me three cent pieces
for and only

D. Allen
Please direct (as before) Chicago N.Y.

Wright's Bank
\$30 Chicago Dec 30/32
#4579 - Union B.M.
W.N.
Wm. D. L.
Sent Jan 3/

Recd & Dec
and Dec

Carroll C. Dale Esq
Treas. U. S. Mint
Philadelphia

New York Dec 31, 1852.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed I beg to hand you
Messrs Adams & Co's receipt for One
Doll Conty 1820's Gold, Draft
for which I beg you will transmit
me a Mint Certificate, and have
the above coined into U. S. Currency
as early as the same can be con-
veniently done.

Yours respectfully
H. Delmont
J. C. Dickinson

No 7702 -
140.16

ADAMS & CO., No. 59 Broadway.

ADAMS & CO'S
GREAT EASTERN, WESTERN & SOUTHERN
PACKAGE EXPRESS.

New-York, Dec 1852

to be transported in two (2) separate containers, each signed and sealed as per margin, which we promise to deliver in like order, subject to the agreement now made and hereafter expressed, in

It is agreed, and is part of the consideration of this contract, that we

Freight to

MARKS.

PACKAGES.

For the Proprietors.

George V. Nye, Stationer and Printer, 100 Wall and Water Sts., New York

Chicago Dec 29 1862

Dear Sir

We are again in want of Five Cent Coin.
Please send us as soon as practicable say Twenty dollars
for which we enclose Eight payable to your order in
your official capacity as we have not the pleasure
of knowing your name

To Treasurer U. S. Mint
Philada

Yours Truly
W. N. Lee

Recd Jan 4/

Gooding & Brother, Bank Note, Bullion and Exchange Office,
No. 6 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK. Dec 22/72

Edward C. Dale Esq

Sir

Herewith please find
enclosed in Bag marked G & B's 19.75
J & Co 24.13 1/2
which we would like assayed separately for Gooding
& Brother & Gooding & Co. returning Gold for the sent
to us except 150. which we would like in 3/4 coin

Respectfully Yours

Gooding & Bro

Treasury Department
Schooner's Office
Dec. 28. 1882

Sir,
The Secretary of the Treasury has referred to this office your letter of the 27th respecting the claim of Major Sallade for professional services to the United States. In reply I have to say that the claim in question was enclosed as the 11th inst. to Mr. Ashmead for explanation, and in a letter recd. from him on the 22^d. he stated that he had been prevented by engagements in the Criminal Court from attending to it, but would do so in a few days - as soon as he is heard from it will be disposed of.

Very respectfully
Yours or Servt.
W. D. Pleasant
Ch. Clk

To
Gen. Geo. A. Eckert
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia

1 623
109 100 11
100 100 11

Mint of the United States
(Philadelphia 28 Dec. 1852)

Sir,

Pursuant to your letter of the 6th inst. (which
I have already had the honor to acknowledge) a de-
posit of gold forwarded to your department by W. R.
Grove and made at the Mint. The net proceeds (\$77⁰⁰/₁₀₀)
have this day been deposited with the Assistant
Treasurer, and I now enclose duplicate receipt
therefor, as also a Mint memorandum of value.

Very respectfully
your obt. Servt.

Wm. H. Eckert

Director

Hon. Elw. Everett
Secy. of State
Washington.

Mint of the United States
(Philadelphia 28 Dec. 1852)

Sir,

In reply to your communication of the 24th inst. relative to the value and uniformity of the issues of the U.S. Assay office at California, I have to present, as the most appropriate information I can obtain, the following statement of the yield of five parcels of those issues, deposited during the present month.

Yield of California Assay Issues.

Value by count	Value of gold alone	Value of gold & silver parts after deducting the loss by the net gold & silver
Gold. 5,200	5,199.90	5,220.89
2,000	1,997.77	2,005.96
1,150	1,142.75	1,167.92
27,250	27,083.30	27,144.02
<u>40,350</u>	<u>40,303.72</u>	<u>40,518.79</u>
	40,309.69	40,557.88

Most of the above deposits were of pieces lately issued from the assay office. They show that, valued as to the gold alone, the return at the Mint is less than the assumed value of the pieces about ~~one-fiftieth~~ ^{one-fiftieth} of one per cent; but counting the value of silver parts, after deduction of Mint charges, the net return is about $\frac{1}{3}$ of one per cent better than the assumed value.

We have also the net results of three deposits of each coin, made by the Assistant Treasurer, in July, August, & September last, showing a variety

New York Dec 28th 1852
Mr. Dale Dep. M. S. Treasurer, at Albany.

Yrs
The enclosed to you draft on
M^{rs} Dwyer & Co. for \$600, for which you will please
make up in 3 cent pieces, and send to Bank
of Chemung, Elmira, N. York, and advise us
of their being sent.
Tracy, Beadle Cashier of Bank of Chemung, Elmira,
~~is the Cashier~~

Wm
Thomas Adams & Co

Sent Dec 29/

Charlton Dec 28/52
Elozale by post

Enclosed find
\$180 in Phelps Dodge Co for Am
Hundred Eighty Dollars for which
please send us three and pines
as usual
Respectfully Yours
W Bingham

Phelps Dodge Co
New York

\$180

Permit Law of

Minist of the United States,

Philad. 11 Jan'y 1853

Sir,

On the 28th ult. I had the honor to request the President's approval of the appointment of assistants to the Surveyor & Collector of the Mint. I now have the honor to ask that an assistant to the Chief Coiner of the Mint may also be authorized, at the same salary and manner as were recommended for the assistants of the former office. I can not better present the reasons for such an appointment than by enclosing the letter of the Chief Coiner, in which I entirely concur.

Should the assistant now recommended be allowed by the President, I would respectfully nominate for the office Mr. C. C. Hall, now in the actual performance of the duties.

Very respectfully
your obt. servt.

Geo. M. Edwards
Director

Hon. Thomas Corwin
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington.

Assay Dept. Dec. 27 1852

Wm. George & Robert
Director of the Mint

Sir

I beg leave to represent
to you that for the satisfactory performance of
all the duties of this department of the mint,
it is necessary in my judgment that there should
be a second assistant assayer. As you are fully
aware, the demand upon this branch of the
operations is heavy and incessant, and any
interruption here from any cause, must in-
stantly impede the operations of the whole institu-
tion, and thus prove a material injury to the
public service, at the same time, the work to
be performed is of that delicate & critical
character that it cannot be hurried nor abridg-
ed, and is not to be trusted to unskilful hands.

In making this representation (which indeed
might have been made before advantageously
to the department of the mint) I would take
occasion to state further, that I consider
with the great attention a very proper and

Copy
Wm. George & Robert
Director of the Mint
Dec. 27 1852

person to be placed in this position, and in fact the most suitable one that I could name at this time. Mr. M. is now in his 26th year and a graduate of the High School of Philad^a. where he was distinguished for his scholarship. But his principal recommendation is to be found in the fact, that he has already been employed for about two years in the assay department, so that his probity, accuracy, skill and fitness, as well as the agreeableness of his deportment, and his deserving conduct, have been fully tried, and found fully satisfactory. I am the more free to speak in these terms of him, because he was known to me only by reputation, at his first introduction into my office. His pay at present is \$900 per annum, I would suggest that in the case of his appointment it be raised to \$1200.

Yours
Very Respectfully
J. E. Smith.

(Copy)

W. J. Smith, Assay Master, Philad^a, Dec 24th 1872

Copy

U. S. Mint, Office of Metals & Refining Dec 24th 1852

S. G. M. Colwell Esq
Director

Dear Sir,

Permit me to call your attention to the position occupied by Mr John W. Taylor in the Metals & Refining Office, into which he entered in the Spring of 1850, and has ever since received a uniform wage.

After mature consideration, I am satisfied that the nature & extent of his services were not his admission to the rank of Assistant to the Metals & Refining, for the following reasons:

1. All the better paying things in my hands, and now amounting to about 50 million per annum, pass equal this his, & that he is acting as an assistant in my department without a corresponding position & compensation.

2. When the responsibility of handling this large amount of public moneys is taken the equivalent with of such a virtually official station, and without having given the security usually demanded where a valuable trust is reposed in an individual.

3. The position of work and duty confided to him demands such an amount of knowledge and experience, and such a constant application of reputation, as could not be looked for in a mere workman. The large amount of business meeting from the influx of California gold, rendered it necessary for me to divide the performance of the duties of my department between Mr Taylor & myself, and he has ever faithfully performed his allotted share (which a workman could not have done) although only receiving the wages and position of a workman.

I therefore respectfully submit for your consideration the above reasons why his services should be duly compensated, and thus secured to the Government, and why his virtually official position & character should be recognized by appointing him as an actual assistant to my department.

Very truly yours

For C. Booth

Metals & Refining

U. S. Mint

8000
8000
8000
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8000
8000
8000
8000
8000

to be placed in this position of trust at this time of the most delicate and important character of the high character of the work which he is to perform, and the great responsibility which is to be placed upon him. It is not for the sake of a few dollars that he is to be placed in this position, but for the sake of the public money which he is to handle. It is not for the sake of a few dollars that he is to be placed in this position, but for the sake of the public money which he is to handle. It is not for the sake of a few dollars that he is to be placed in this position, but for the sake of the public money which he is to handle.

United States,
Philadelphia 28 Dec. 1852.

Sir

By the 3^d section of the act of Jan. 18, 1837, relating to the Mint, it is enacted "That the Director shall appoint with the approbation of the President, assistants to the Assayer, Master of Coin, Chief Engraver and Chief Clerk, and also for the Director & Treasurer, whenever, on representation made by the Director to the President, it shall be the opinion of the President that such assistants or clerks are necessary."

Under this law there have been thus far appointed only an assistant Engraver and assistant Assayer; but the former office having been dispensed with we have now but one assistant in the operative departments of the Mint.

The Meltzer & Refiner, and the Assayer have strongly represented to me the necessity and importance of appointing assistants to them in their several offices, and in this view I most cordially concur, and now respectfully ask the consent of the President to that end. The letters of Mr South and Mr Eckfolt are herewith enclosed, and will allow me to dispense with any additional arguments of my own upon the subject.

If the President should approve of appointments to these offices (which I must remind you are already created by Law) I respectfully recommend Mr. John W. Taylor, of Philadelphia, as assistant Meltzer & Refiner, and

and Mr. Andrew Mason of Philadelphia, as second
Assistant Surveyor. Both these gentlemen, are now
engaged, at times, in the performance of many of
the duties to be imposed upon them, and have given
such satisfaction as to merit their elevation to the
higher sphere which is proposed for them.

The 6th section of the Mint Law (Jan. 18, 1837) and
the 7th section authorizes bonds by the Assistant in
sums to be determined by the Director with the appro-
bation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and fix the
salaries at a sum not exceeding fifteen hundred
dollars, to be approved by the President. If the proposed
offices should be filled, according to my request, I re-
spectfully suggest that the bonds to be given may
be for five thousand dollars, and the salaries be
fixed at Twelve hundred dollars. These amounts
are those of the clerks of the Mint.

Very respectfully
your obt^d servt.

Amos E. Brown
Director

Don't know how to write
this one ready

Swego Dec 27 - 1852

Please forward the amt of the
enclosed bill of exchange in three cuts
& say the charge for dimes & 90 & 1/2 p.

& obliged yours

Respectfully

E. A. Randolph

#4524 I Wright B.M.
30 Swego Dec 28
Ant Lee B.1/

C. C. Lee Esq
Philad

London Dec 27 57

Dr Sir

Enclosed Iw

Send you 5/11 on N.Y. for 100. for which
Please send us the amt paid as formerly
Yours &c

W. E. Hayward
Castle

Commercial PR

London Dec 27

5199
180

W. E. Hayward
PR

London Dec 31

Market Bank

C. C. Dale Esq New York Dec 27 1852

Friend

Dear Sir

Wm Adams He informed me
if I would send you a dft in Phila
you would send me three cut pieces

I now enclose a dft. in
Philadelphia Bank for \$300. which
you will please send that amount
of three cut pieces

Oblige yours truly

R. H. Haydock
Cash

#3

Wm Adams

200

200

200

750

1100

Mint of the United States
Philad 27 Dec. 1852.

Sir,

On the 26th ult. I had the honor to refer to the
Department a bill of A. M. & J. M. Sallade, Attorneys,
for services in the case of David A. Clapp, indicted
for fraudulently procuring money from the Mint. These
gentlemen are very desirous to know what action
is to be taken upon their claim, and I take the
liberty of asking your attention to the matter. If
the payment may properly be made by the Mint
I should be glad to receive authority for that pur-
pose.

Very respectfully
your obt^d serv^t

Wm N Eckert
Director

Mr. Thomas Corwin, 2
Secy of the Treasury

Washington D.C. Dec 1887

My dear Sir,

I am both obliged and interested by your letter respecting my museum. When you will see a letter I can obtain the necessary replies to your queries from the Mexican Legation here & I will address an minister in Mexico officially on the subject. It is a subject well worthy of attention you will see that it is attended to.

From present indications in Europe & I presume there will be a mint (branches) established at New York & San Francisco. But, but particularly the latter at a heavy expense & particularly for looking to the latter his group there for the benefit of the miners. It is therefore thought but fair to let them know the actual expense of the Dec of Congress (though he is not personally indebted to us) to recommend that the mint & each branch should be entitled to its own charge which will cover their respective expenses.

You will at once see that the whole

thing is fallacious as regards the
mint at San F. being of any advantage
to the miner unless the course of
trade would return all the coin
there, but whilst this latter compels
the bullion or coin to come to the
atlantic, it matters not to the
miner whether he sends or brings
it on coin or bullion the expense being
the same - when he brings his dust
to the mint at Philad he is sure to
obtain its full value in coin & the
intermediate faulting he certainly
will not receive more for it at the
branch mint at San F. --

So as regards the branch at N.Y.
in case a branch is established
at San F. the former expense left - the
great argument of the New Yorkers is
that all the bullion arrives there
consequently they should have
a mint, but if all the bullion is
to be coined at San F. where is the
necessity of the branch at N.Y.?

- It is said that at least Branch
should bear its full expenses by a
seigniorage they may establish a mint
in every town in the Union if they think
proper - Our address from San F. reads as
follows that the expense of coinage there

will be at least 2 to 3% - why should
the Treasury bear this heavy amount
for the general benefit of the people?
I think they should pay for their
own whistle.

The Secretary in his report
which will probably go on to Congress
on Tuesday has adopted your
view of the change in the silver
circulation - something is absolutely
necessary to be done on the subject
& the present to make 800 millions
can now will probably be sufficient
though I anticipate such a
depreciation in the value of
gold that it will not be long
before a further change must be
made.

Very truly & sincerely
W. H. Hooge

W. Eckert Esq.

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 27 Dec 1852

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will
issue your warrant in favor of the Treasurer of
the Mint for Twenty four thousand dollars
payable out of the appropriation for the current
fiscal year; viz.

For salaries	\$5,250.
wages	12,500
contingent expenses	6,250
	<u>24,000</u>

Very respectfully
your obt^d serv^t

Wm. M. Brown
Treasurer of the Treasury

Geo. M. Eckert.
Director

Mr. E. M. Eckert
Philadelphia

Charleston 24th Feb / 52

Dear Sir

We are sent in receipt
of your favor of the 21st and in reply say
that the small box by express you
call our attention to was received
and forwarded to Rail Road Agent at
Atlanta Ga. Oct 2nd 1852 - and the
same and with your Eugene after
was received on the 18th of Sept. last
and forwarded by Rail Road to the
Agent at Atlanta on the 4th of Oct
last we this day write them to look
after the article

Yours obedient
Chambers Luffus

Mint of the United States
December 24. 1852

Sir,

I have received, by the hands of
Mr. Davis, your donation to the cabinet collection
of this Institution, consisting of the following
medals and coins:

1. Shilling of the Commonwealth of England, 1654.
2. Half crown of Cromwell, 1658.
3. Shells of Lucca, 1742.
4. Five-lira of the Republic of Lombardy, 1768.
5. Two-francs of Napoleon, 1800.
6. One franc, do.
7. Half franc, do.
8. Two-centimes do. (copper.)
9. Engraved coin or medal of Henry VIII.
10. Medal of Christopher Columbus.
11. " Martin Luther
12. " Louis XVI.
13. " Duc d'Anguien.
14. " Charlot, King of Prussia.
15. " Napoleon.
16. " Francis I.
17. " U. S. Colonies ('Unanimity is the
strength of society.')

It is scarcely necessary for me to say, that most
of these pieces are rare, and all of them valuable,
and therefore constitute an important acquisition to our
numismatic museum. You will please accept
my thanks for your liberality.

I remain very respectfully
your obt. servt.

Geo. N. Eckert
Director
Museum

Chas. J. Fisher Esq
Paris.

Bush Hill, Boston
December 24 - 1852

Mr. Gerrit Eckert.

Dear Sir

Upon estimate we find
that such portions of a 24 in Cyl & Crui
5 feet stroke, as you are in want of
is worth Eighteen Hundred Dollars.
This will embrace the Cyl, Piston,
Steam Chest, Slide Valve, Screw Valve,
and as much of the Bed-plate as
will reach behind the Guides,
Should you want the Guides and Crap-
heads they would cost say Three Hundred
Doll. more.

Very Respectfully
Wm. Matthews & Son

Reading Dec. 23, 1852.

Geo. M. Eckert Esq

My Dr Sir,

The letter here
sent is more loose & laconic than it
would have been if intended for you,
the object is to have it sent to the
proper depts. at Washington & procure if
possible an immediate settlement.
Ich hoffe Sie verstehen mich.

Very Resp &c &c

And^{ly} M. Sallade

Reading Dec. 23, 1852.

Dr Sir,

Allow me to call your attention
to the claim prepared by my brother
as to the Govt's land to place in United
States' hands, in view of N.D. Smith
and Saml. H. McKee

These claims to
be made in presence
of the above named
and others, about a
couple of years ago,
and will be to the
benefit of the
country.

M. Sallade

Reading Dec. 23. 1852.

Dr Sir,

Allow me to call your attention
to the claim preferred by my Brother
agst. the Govt. amt^g to \$200. for services
rend^d & exp^d. incurred in case of N. D. Mint
agst. Saml. H. Klapp.

I did hope that having made this claim so
low, there would be no difficulty in procuring
an immediate settlement. If there should be
much delay I should certainly expect the full
amt. of one Orig. Claim.

Can not you induce the proper officers
to authorize you to pay this amt, when in
the way in making so much ado, about a
trifle.

Understand me as not complaining of you,
as you are no doubt perfectly willing to do
what is right in the premises.

Res^d Sir &c
G. S. Eckert Esq
Asst. Mint-
Phil^a
Ans^d M. Callahan

Office Charlotte & Co. N.C. N.C. Co.
Columbia, S.C. 24 Dec. 1852.

Sir,

Enclosed please find a
check drawn by Branch Bank on Am.
Exchange Bank, New York for One
Hundred and fifty Dollars, for which
please send me three cents pieces, in the
usual way. We cannot get that kind
of change here, on application at our
Post Office today for some, I was in-
formed that there was none to
dispose of. Yours very Respectfully
C. Bouknight

Treasurer of the
United States Mint.
Philadelphia
Penn.

Recd of State of S. Carolina
1208 — P 159

But Lucy

Let me be assured of having your kind regards for the kind
and useful work you are doing for the cause of the oppressed
in the East. Yours truly,
W. S. Hunt, Philad^a 21 Dec 1852

Dear Sir,
I have to thank you for your favor of yesterday and
Saturday. You are quite right in your conjecture that I overlooked
the freight on the gold sent to London, as an element of the
calculation before sent to you, and the item forms an additional
proof of the propriety of crimage here, and the purchase of exchange,
except when the rate is ruling very high.

Upon the system of quoting English exchange I am glad to see
that you are united with me in its condemnation, and have added
some additional reasons therefor. I regret, however, to perceive that
you appear inclined to think that custom, in this matter must live
up to our common sense. Not being myself a practical dealer in ex-
changes I do not know what is the force of that obstacle to a reform, but
I cannot but think that if a few of the principal dealers were to
make the change, and were to secure the support of the commercial
reports for the press, so that the public eye could be accustomed to
the new quotation, the obstacle as the victory would soon be gained. We
have done some things at the Mint, in the reforming way, which have
led in a measure to corresponding reforms in the public. For in-
stance, by the introduction of decimals of an ounce, in weighing Bull-
ion in pieces of pennyweight & grains, and by a decimal notation
of the fineness of Bullion in place of that by carats & grains, or by
pennyweight. And after a long interval of years we are lately pleased
to learn that the Bank of England & the British Mint have fol-
lowed our example in both particulars. In a similar way I
doubt not that the determination of a "set houses in New York
would soon explode the American system in foreign exchange.

...the business of New York & elsewhere. If a table, such
 as I enclose, were in every foreign exchange office, the reform
 would be much facilitated; and, indeed, by it means the
 method of interpreting the old system into the new, and con-
 versely, would be so simple that it did not seem for any prac-
 tical difficulties whatever.

The system of quoting French exchange is not open to the
 objection as to English exchange. In French exchange the coin of
 the country is valued in the units of the value, and that is,
 of course, the philosophical system. It might have been better,
 certainly, instead of quoting the dollar in francs & its fractions
 to quote the franc in cents & its fractions. Still the second
 method, that I cannot see, particularly objectionable. And on
 the whole ground as I cannot disapprove of the quotation of the
 dollar in francs, so I should even be glad to see the dollar quot-
 ed in francs, as is done in Switzerland, rather than the
 confusion of the premium method.

I enclose a slip from Leonor's New York Bank Note
 of some months ago to show some authority for my
 statement that Bank of England notes, and gold & silver
 are quoted at dollars and cents to the pounds sterling.

very truly yours

J. H. Colver

Mr. J. C. G.
 New York.

100	100	100
100	100	100
100	100	100
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100	100	100
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of the value in this column is that the approximate
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Table exhibiting the correspondence between new quotations of English exchange by cents to the pound sterling, and old quotations by pence and farthings from

Quotations of English exchange in cents to the pound sterling	Quotations in pence and farthings from 1800 to 1840, as found in old books	Quotations in pence and farthings from 1840 to 1860, as found in old books
\$1 = 4.80 ...	per 8% ...	per 8% @
4.801 ...	8% ...	8% -
4.81 ...	8% ...	8% -
4.811 ...	8% ...	8% -
4.82 ...	8% ...	8% -
4.821 ...	8% ...	8% +
4.83 ...	8% ...	8% +
4.831 ...	8% ...	8% +
4.84 ...	8% ...	8% +
4.841 ...	8% ...	8% +
4.85 ...	8% ...	8% +
4.851 ...	8% ...	8% +
4.86 ...	8% ...	8% -
4.861 ...	8% ...	8% -
4.87 ...	8% ...	8% -
4.871 ...	8% ...	8% -
4.88 ...	8% ...	8% +
4.881 ...	8% ...	8% +
4.89 ...	8% ...	8% +
4.891 ...	8% ...	8% +
4.90 ...	8% ...	8% +
4.901 ...	8% ...	8% +
4.91 ...	8% ...	8% +
4.911 ...	8% ...	8% +
4.92 ...	8% ...	8% +
4.921 ...	8% ...	8% +
4.93 ...	8% ...	8% +
4.931 ...	8% ...	8% +
4.94 ...	8% ...	8% +
4.941 ...	8% ...	8% +
4.95 ...	8% ...	8% +
4.951 ...	8% ...	8% +
4.96 ...	8% ...	8% -
4.961 ...	8% ...	8% -
4.97 ...	8% ...	8% -
4.971 ...	8% ...	8% -
4.98 ...	8% ...	8% -
4.981 ...	8% ...	8% -
4.99 ...	8% ...	8% +
4.991 ...	8% ...	8% +
5.00 ...	8% ...	8% +

@ The sign - in this column indicates that the appropriate premium stated is rather less than the actual premium on £1000; the sign + that it is rather more.

New York Dec 21st/52

E. C. Hale

Dear Sir

Please send the amount
here in closed in 37 coin

And Oblige Isaac T. Carpenter
by Adams & Co Express 308 Spring St
for New York City

I'll be check for People's Rev

New York for \$1.00

W. A. good by Kelley

nam 1616

Antwerp

Mint of the United States

Philadelphia Dec. 1852

Sir,

I have to acknowledge your communication of
the 17th, and, in reply, to state that I shall, in
a few days, send you some specimen planchets of
such kind as you refer to, and express some views upon
the general subject.

Very respectfully
your obedt. servt

Wm. C. M. Hunter,
Chairman of U. S. Mint }

Geo. N. Eckert
Secretary

Treasury Department
24 December 1832

Sir

You will please report to
the Department the average
intrinsic value of the Gold
issues of the U.S. Mint office
at San Francisco so far as
submittals have been ascertained
by the assay of those issues at
the mint - You will also
report whether the value is found
to be uniform & particularly as
regards the more recent issues

Very respectfully

Wm. D. Smith

W. D. Smith

App. Secy

J. W. McKim
Chas. McKim

Are you correct in your last clause - that paper or specie money of England is
quoted in dollars & cents? It of England is not, in same terms as
Bills of Exchange - at so much premium: - so indeed is English Silver in

G. M. Eckert Esq

New York 18 Dec 1852

Phil^a.

Dear Sir

I thank you for your favor of 16th inst - and
for your figures of result of shipments of California
Gold to London, in which I concur: you are correct in sup-
posing a draft at sight or one day's sight - would be in
Bull against gold in hand. -

As regards the action of the Chamber of Commerce
with a view of changing the manner of quoting Sterling,
it proved ineffectual - from want of cooperation of the parties
buying and selling Exchange, in terms which were unusual,
and though it was expedient in many cases to make the change,
the force of habit prevented. So too with regard to Dracms -

which like Sterling should be bought and sold, in dollars &
cents. - Many Dracms - and guilders are so dealt in - and
yet altho' strenuous efforts were made to extend the rule to
English and French money - success seemed impossible. It is
of less importance in regard to Dracms - as subdivisions would
be much easier.

During my service in Congress - I
found a strong feeling to exist, among some of our Western
Members, little accustomed to Exchange operations - against the
usual mode of quoting Sterling money always at a premium - com-
pared with U.S. money - as a sort of national stigma - still
Custom triumphs.

Yours very truly
James G. Briggs

Telegraphed
25 min. h. u.

Recd 20 Dec
Am. S. L. Co.

E. C. Dale Esq.
Trust

Putnam County Bank
Putnam Dec 18 1852

Sir

I enclose

My check on the Metropolitan Bank N.Y. \$800

For which please send me

One Reg of Cents 100

Two " half cents 100

20 bags New Cent pieces 600

\$ 800.

538 200 of
new Cents

Enclosed

Dec 24th
1852

Respectfully Yours
Wm. Mendenhall (attn)
By Chas. R. Washburn

Can I procure of you 2⁵⁰/₁₀₀ green pieces for checks in N.Y.?

E. C. Hale Esq. Agent
Boston Grant Bank
Taunton Dec 20 1852

I forward duplicate check
on the Metropolitan Bank N.Y. \$500

The check was drawn, and I thought I enclosed it.
I cannot see how it could have got lost.

Respy Jms
Wm W. W. Co
B. C. R. Washam

Mint of the United States

Philad^a 16 Dec. 1852

Dear Sir,

I have to thank you for your account sales of California gold shipped to London. My object in asking for it was to institute a comparison with a view to determine the relative profitability of a deposit here & the purchase of exchange, and of shipment of bullion abroad. You may be curious to see the result.

Assuming that the same losses in melting would have been sustained here and in London; assuming also that the assays of the proportions of silver & gold would also have corresponded; the gold in question would have yielded at the Mint \$4824.18. It yielded, net, in London £983.0.9. This is about equivalent to a purchase of sight exchange at \$4.90³/₄ to the pound sterling, or at an advance on the nominal par of 10³/₄%. Inasmuch as I suppose the proceeds of a shipment of bullion can be realised without delay, of consequence, the comparison should be made with the relative cost of sight exchange.

Many years ago I believe the New York Chamber of Commerce recommended that exchange with England should be quoted at the dollars and cents required to purchase a pound sterling, instead of by the absurd system of assuming the pound to be worth \$4⁷/₈ and adding on the requisite premiums. May I ask whether the Exchange Dealers have ever made any attempts towards the introduction of the proposed reform? And if they have not

may I suggest for your consideration the propriety of
again agitating the question. You will yourself, no doubt,
be familiar with all that may be said in favor of such a
change. It would conform the system of quoting exchange on
England to that in other countries, by a comparison namely
of the coins & account of one state with those of another.
It will facilitate calculations. It will admit of a nicer
determination of the exchange value of the pound; at present
the smallest fractions quoted are fourths percent of prem-
ium, equivalent to $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents to the pound, whereas if we
quoted at no less a fraction than a cent to the pound &
something would be gained in stating the equivalent of ex-
change, and much the more if quotations as close as
half a cent to the pound were introduced. Finally the
proposed reform would altogether eradicate the delusion
that exchange is permanently against this country, —
a delusion fostered by quoting exchange always at a pre-
mium. The true par of exchange, supposing the sovereign
& the eagle to be of the required weight & fineness, is \$4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$
to the pound, equivalent to the nominal premium of
 $9\frac{1}{2}$ percent. A rate of premium less than that indicates
a favorable instead of an unfavorable balance of ex-
change.

It is a somewhat curious circumstance that in buying
the paper ^{or specie} money of England, ^{without the intervention of bills of exchange} the quotation is the national one
of cents against pounds; but in buying the ^{same} ~~same~~ money
of ~~the~~ exchange therefor the quotation is by fictitious pounds,
drams, shillings, &c. }
New York.

Very truly yours

Wm W Schunt

S. M. & West Eggs

New York
21 Dec 1852

Phil.

Dear Sir

I presume you overlooked
the fact, that no freight was charged
on the old sales which were sent to you,
which, if taken into view, would make
proceeds in London $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% more than
in Phil.

Yours respectfully
James L. King

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 15 Dec. 1852

Sir,

An examination of the bills for acids presented by
your house, Messrs. Straightman shows the following
amounts.

Nitric acid furnished by Lennox & Co. from Dec. 1/51 to Sep. 21/52		
	to the U.S. Mint	\$19,477.28
ditto	to N. O. Mint to Sep. 23	4,813.72
ditto	Clatskanie to Sep. 15	186.23
ditto	Saklungr. to Nov. 15, 52 including freight from N. O. to Sep. 21	515.66
		<u>\$24,992.89</u>

Nitric Acid furnished by Messrs. Straightman to U.S. Mint		
	from Dec. 1/51 to Nov. 31/52	\$43,626.01
Sulphuric ditto	furnished 1/51 to Nov. 31/52	4,254.02
		<u>\$47,880.03</u>

It is good enough to render, at once, your bill against this
and the Branch-Mint for acids furnished up to Nov. 30
in order that the materials for a final comparison with the
Straightman may be obtained, and the difference to
be made up by you (at the old price) correctly determined.

Yours respectfully,
J. W. Smith

Wm. Lennox & Co.
Philad.

Director

50	20	W
1244.38	67.54	138.01
2360.37	101.32	49.60
1008.47	10.71	261.43
4613.72	6.66	49.08
	186.23	15.52
		515.66

19,477.28 U.S. Mint to Sept. 23
 4,613.72 M.O. to Sep. 23
 186.23 Ck. to Sep. 15
 515.66 Bal. to Nov. 15 including Sep 4 drafts
24,792.89 Total money to
 47,880.03 Seal P. Houghton
 23,087.14 Deficiency in bills of money to be made up
 inside

1.2927
 .0646
 .1338
 .0241

S. H. Eckert Esq

Phila

Dear Sir

New York 14 Dec. 1852

I thank you for your favor of 13 m.¹
 and have procured some of sales - of Gold from Calif.
 of mine in London & Paris - which show no reference to
 Midium.

Respy Yours

James C. Army

$$4.5 \text{ } 1 \text{ } 7 = .375 \text{ } 6 \text{ } 2 \text{ } 1 \text{ } 262.75$$

$$\frac{1}{96} + \frac{5}{768} = \frac{13}{768} = \frac{1}{58.3} \text{ } 95.51125 \text{ } 51665 \text{ } 252638850 \text{ } 255.789$$

$$\frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{96} + \frac{1}{768} = \frac{1}{12} \text{ } 91667 \text{ } 12 \text{ } 908542 \text{ } 80$$

$$\frac{2525987}{27901844} = \frac{2526437}{27917244} = \frac{253654}{253798}$$

$$\frac{2526437}{27917244} = \frac{253798}{253798}$$

$$\frac{109}{886} = \frac{99.0}{886}$$

$$\frac{24.5}{240} = \frac{10208}{1920}$$

$$\frac{210200}{210200} = \frac{111171}{111171}$$

$$\frac{252638850}{123334} = \frac{491449}{418335}$$

$$\frac{347135}{255001} = \frac{213400}{223376}$$

$$\frac{223376}{641669} = \frac{29671}{62500}$$

$$\frac{252638850}{4120} = \frac{252638850}{4120}$$

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$$\frac{1.3}{4} \quad \frac{5}{16}$$

— London —

one sealed box containing lb 22.7.15⁹ of gold dust
and Californian Gold Coin melted into a bar
B. 43. weigh^t lb 21.10.15 W 3 Std^d lb 21.1.15.21.

@ 77/9 800s £986.12.5

fine silver 24 1/2 lb. lbf 20 dwt for
refining

98 = 87 1/2 4.18 dwt. 34 1.6.1

£987.18.6

— Charges. —

Insurance on £1060 @ 5/3% £2.15.9

Carriage from Liverpool 5.6

Melting £1.13. Assays 3/4 1.16.6 4.17.9

Nett Proceeds - £983.0.9

— Paris —

70 50¢ pieces @ 260. Fcs 18200
No. 15044 N. 4194.8 gold { 889 gramme
dust } for 3053 22/12807. 64
premium 370 38.42

Silver 109 grammes
left 30 for refining
79... N. 331.
@ 218.89 = 72.44
Fcs 31,118.50

from Havre portage for 135.35
melting, assaying & weighing 6.65 142
nett Proceeds - Fcs 30,976.50

271.75 at before meeting dust & coin

262.75 " after "

$\frac{9.00}{1.112}$ loss 3% per cent

fineness $\frac{18667}{201125} = 0.88542 = 253.79$ British standard or 258.493 United States

fineness of silver $24\frac{1}{2}$ but per lb = $\frac{24\frac{1}{2}}{24}$ or 1.0208

net yield of silver $4\frac{1}{2}$ but per lb or .375 per oz or 2% cents

dillo at U.S. Mint

$5\frac{7}{10}$

The total yield at U.S. Mint would have been \$484.08

do in England was £983.9.7

Equivalent to exchange @ $10\frac{2}{10}$ or £1 = \$4.90

Philada. 14th Decr. 1852

Gen. N. Cabot Esq
Director U. S. Mint
Dn Sir

In reply to your favor of
26th ultm. we would state that we will undertake
to supply (within time, as during the past year
(accident or destruction of our works excepted) at a
reduction of 1/2 ct. per lb. viz at seven cents, 7 ct.,
in place of 7 1/2 as heretofore & for one year
& remain Dn Sir

Yours very respectfully
James Wrightman

Minist of the United States

Philad^a: 13 Dec 1852

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge your favor of the 10th & 11th relative to the subject of iridium in our coin, and my letter relative thereto to the Secy of the Treas^y with respect to the question whether a copy of this last should be sent to Mr. Stanley, Governor of the Bank of England, I can see no objections to such a course. And as to the other matter in which you ask for information, namely as to the time when our first precautions against iridium were adopted, I claim that they were commenced probably in the Autumn of 1850, but am unable to speak certainly upon the point. Additional precautions were introduced in Oct. 1851; and we have, since the receipt of your letter, adopted such further steps as will, I think, secure our coin from all further contamination with this troublesome alloy. If they should fail to prove effectual, we must either submit to the consequent discredit of our coin (if it shall be insisted upon) or adopt an entirely new method of refining, which has, indeed, been submitted to our consideration, but not yet found to be feasible.

Very respectfully

Your obed^t serv^t

Wm N Eckert

Director

Asst. Secy. of the Treasury,
New York.

P.S. - I should be much pleased if you could forward me some samples of calc^d dust or bar, sent to London or Paris, if procurable.

G. M. Eckert Esq

Smith U.S.

Philadelphia

New York 11 Dec 1852

Dear Sir

In my respects of yesterday's date - I mentioned
that I had, or would send a copy of your letter of 3rd inst^o
addressed to Mr. Conwin Secy of Treas^y - to my friends Mr.
Ransom and Mr. Hawkey - London. - It has since occur-
red to me, that you might feel some objection to my
doing so - I therefore withhold it, until hearing from
you - and beg you will, if you prefer - furnish me, in
another shape, the information which you gave to the
Treas^y Dept. and which I consider important to be
communicated, as I proposed.

I am Dear Sir

Respectfully

James B. King

Philadelphia December 10th 1852

Dear Sir

In reply to your favor of last month, at what price we
would supply the Mint with Nitric acid during the ensuing year,
we will name the price of seven cents per gallon, and will furnish the same
proportionate quantity, to that of other parties as during the present one
yours very truly
Nicolas Lemmings

Geo. M. Scharf

Director U.S.M.P.

New York 10 Decemr 1852

Gen. W. Eckert Esq

Mount U. S.

Phil^a.

Dear Sir

My friend Mr. Cowin, sent me a copy of your letter of 3 mth. which I have read with great interest.

You refer to precautions taken by the mint officers some time ago, for extraction of Indians in California &c, and that further guards had been adopted — can you state the time when your first precautions were applied?

The letter you sent the Treasury dep^t — I have forwarded to my friend Mr. Daring, with a request that he would send it to J. Henkle, Jr Esq. present Governor of the State of England, who is an old friend of mine, and I am sure that if any irregularity of exclusion of our coins, to their disadvantage, has been practised, that it will be changed — and I am glad you have called attention to the matter. — I suppose, if the rules of the English mint, require the entire exclusion

L

of Indium - in preparing metal for their coinage - it
will not be possible for them to retain on deposit, any
of our coin - having indium, upon equal terms with
other foreign coins not having any: - and the result
will be, a change for our indium, in deduction from
the value of our coin for something. Perhaps, however, you
will now soon, or at once, be able to shake that no such
foreign substance is to be found in our coin.

With great respect, I remain

Dear Sir W. A. L. S.
James G. King

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 9 Dec 1852

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3^d inst. making inquiries relating to the ^{probable} cost ^{of building} of a branch ~~the proposed~~ Mint in California, and now have the pleasure to reply to them so far as of equal capacity with the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia.

The information which you ask
To the specific queries propounded by you I find it almost impossible, with the information I now possess, to reply with any degree of accuracy, since you have not named a coin.

In the inquiries destinated which I have heretofore made relative to a branch Mint in California, I have assumed a capacity of about \$50 millions a year, of which I have supposed by far the ~~largest~~ ^{greatest} part would be manufactured into gold, refined or unrefined & large coins, ~~for~~ ^{the} being the most convenient forms into which bullion can be prepared for purposes of export, or shipment, to distant ^{points} ~~States~~, ~~as most~~ It had seemed to me very unlikely that any greater amount of small ^{gold} ~~change~~, or of silver ^{or of small gold change} ~~will be required~~ ^{from any great base} than will be sufficient for the local wants of California, ^{which must continue to be small for many years to come} at least for ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~data~~ ^{data} I have already given taken great pains, by consultation with other officers of the Mint and others, to arrive at some reliable estimates in respect of the matters to which you allude. But, if I am

to understand by your reference to the "capacity of the Philad. Mint" as the standard question, however, that the proposed California Mint should be erected ^{at once} of such a size & fitted up with such machinery as will enable it to coin all the bullion of which not merely the same value of bullion as that Philad. Mint, but also to coin that value either in gold, or in silver, or in both, either in large coins or small coins or in coppers, - for any quantity requisitioned, the Philad. Mint is capable, - it would not that such an estimate as might be made, based upon the necessary ^{for me} ~~for me~~ as would be made, based upon ^{any} ~~any~~ supposition, would be greatly larger than one based upon what I have stated that I assumed will be ^{in fact} ~~the~~ required of the Cal. Mint. The expense of the machinery & building necessary for a Mint which coins a great variety ^{of pieces} of pieces, both gold silver & copper, must be far greater than that required for a Mint which is to ~~coin~~ issue but a small number & variety.

I have ^{made} ~~made~~ to these general explanatory statements by way of explaining a liberty that I take in somewhat modifying the form of your queries so as to adapt them to the case of a Mint not equal in capacity to that Philad. Mint, but capable of ^{manufacturing} ~~manufacturing~~ thirty millions, and issuing the same in stamp ^{large} ~~large~~ gold coins, and also of coining a sufficient quantity of ^{small} ~~small~~ gold coins & of silver for the local wants of California. A pressing reason for this modification is that I can have already taken some pains by consultation with officers of the Mint to that

to inquire into the probable cost as to the machinery & of such a Mint ~~as~~ of the latter kind I am not unprepared to answer many of your queries, but if I had to present estimates based on a capacity in all respects equal to that of the Philad. Mint, I should require much time for inquiry & examination. I will, however, before closing my communications, ^{advise somewhat to that effect} ~~present~~ ^{of the subject} ~~present~~ as to the cost of this gold the New Orleans Mint as may aid you in conjecturing what would be the expense of a ~~Mint~~ branch of the largest capacity.

With these explanations I have now to present the following statement of my opinions.

1. To construct the necessary machinery, tools & fixtures for a branch mint at San Francisco, capable of manufacturing thirty millions into bar, refined or unrefined, or into large gold coins, with a sufficiency of small gold coins & of silver for local circulation, would require in my judgment about ^{ten} ~~nine~~ months, if made in Philadelphia.
2. The probable cost of such machinery in ~~Philad.~~ ^{made in} ~~at~~ about \$36,000.
3. The probable cost of transportation of putting up about \$14,000.
4. The time of putting up in the Mint about two months.
5. It is desirable, but not essential, that a Mint should be thoroughly fire proof internally.

~~as well as~~ continually. The danger of continual fires during the smelting hours, is not great, and at all times such strict watch should be kept as will prevent the spread of fire, even if it should commence within the building. Against fire from without a blast should be protected, if possible, both by being built of fire proof materials, and by being separated from all adjoining buildings. Of course every blast must have fire proof vaults in which all the bullion should be placed at night except what is ^{in process of} refining, and that should be otherwise protected.

6. The cost of acids used at ^{here} this plant, in 1851, was ^{real} \$80,000 ~~very nearly~~

7. It is not impracticable, as far as I can learn, to transport acids to California for smelting purposes. All the acid used at San Filipe, is shipped from Phil. It might ^{however} not be feasible, ~~though practicable, to ship such acids from there or to find less expensive to manufacture acid in California.~~ The materials are at hand, & sulphur ^{is found in the mountains} at the Sutter's Islands, and I have been told ^{that} at a navigable point on the Sacramento River. If sulphuric acid should be thought less desirable than nitric, then the necessary nitrate of soda is found in Bosc. ~~Accordingly, the cost of nitric acid, shipped from here~~ ^{should} ~~will not~~ (a manufacturer informs me) be more than 50 per cent higher than it is at San Francisco than here.

8. Coin of "standard fineness" cannot be manufac-
tured from California gold without ^{thousands of dollars worth of} separating the gold
& silver. Such gold contains, on the average, about 884
thousandths of gold, and 111 thousandths silver, and 5 parts
base metals in a thousand. The standard of United
States coin is 900 thousandths of gold, not more than
50 thousandths silver alloy, the remaining 50 thousandths of alloy
being copper. If the law were changed so as to permit ~~the~~
gold mined in Cal. to be alloyed altogether with silver
a very small proportion ^(about one sixteenth) of gold would require refining, which
added to the remaining ~~mass~~ ^{mass} would give fine ^{fine} ~~silver~~ ^{unrefined} and
bring the mass to a standard of 900 gold 100 of alloy in silver.
If, however (as the law now requires) only one half of the alloy
could be in silver, about 50th of the gold would have to be refined.
If the proportion of silver alloy ^{now employed as an alloy} ~~adopted in practice at the~~ ^{is adopted} in
practice at the New Orleans Mint ^{is rather less than 1/100} of the
silver (in the copper) all the gold received would have to be
passed through the refining process. These statements show
that the expense & difficulty of preparing good fineness
coin in Cal. will greatly depend on the amount of silver
permitted to remain in alloy. If all the alloy were all
silver, the expense & cost & trouble would be ~~the least~~
of preparing coins of U.S. standard, as to gold, ~~would~~
~~be trifling~~. Perhaps it would be wiser, in Congress,
to repeal the law as to the proportion of silver alloy, so far
as relates to coin issued in Cal., ^{and} ~~at least~~ to leave
the amount of such alloy the regulation of the ~~Board of~~ ^{with the approval of the} Treasury. The expense of se-

But
I believe that if
the complete separation of the gold deposits
is ^{calculated} ^{on the} ^{basis} that the expense will be so con-
siderable, ^{under the present method of dealing} ^{of selling} that better times will find it here, where the
cost will be much less.

9. At what per centage coin of U. S. standard can be manufactured in Cal. depend very much upon the character of the issues, ~~and their amount could~~ ^{and their quality could}. ~~has~~ ^{reference to the manufacture of the coin after the bill is} ~~the small coins~~ ^{called for} cost much more for greater for the small than for the large coin; and also, inasmuch as many of the expenses of the mint are of a permanent character, it is evident that the larger the quantity the same whether the coin be small or great, it is evident that the larger the coin the less will be the ratio of cost. It seems manifest, however, that the rate in California must exceed one per cent upon the coins ^{itself}. If the bulk of the issues were in ingots, for shipment & export, the coin being for only a sufficient amount for local circulation, I presume one per cent on the total bill in receipt would pay the expenses of manufacture. ~~But I~~ ^{do not} ~~have nearly sufficient~~ ^{data}, however, in preparing an estimate upon the matter, where so much depends on contingencies.

I have not considered that it should be added that the expense of refining, or of separating the silver from the gold, has not been considered as included in your question as to the percentage for coinage. The cost of refining is an item charged to the depositor & costs nothing to the Government. The cost of ^{refining} coinage is defrayed by

the Government without change gratified to the bill
and

10. I do not think it likely that a ^{small} ~~number~~ of high-
 pressure engines for general ~~use~~ ^{but in} ~~use~~ could be ~~finished~~ ^{put in}
^{within 18 months} ~~under three years~~. It required about ^{three years} ~~that time~~
 to complete this ~~plant~~ ^{holding} and also those at New Or-
 leans, Charlotte & Baltimore. The machinery
 could be finished in ^{less than} ~~very much less time~~ a year.

if, during the construction of the Mint, the Govern-
ment were authorized to receive Bullion for melting &
^{with an assay} assay, this advantage might be afforded to Cali-
fornia at a very trifling expense & delay. ^{expensively} These duties
could all be performed by ^{the} an assayer appointed
underneath of the Mint Law, aided by the Treasurer who
has already been appointed. To effect this object, however,
the last section of the old Mint bill must be stricken,
as if new legislation would be requisite, as the present
law appears to prohibit.

~~Having this enclosed referred to the list of my~~
~~papers~~

~~Have this engraved & printed book form as~~
will

My answers to your queries ^{being} having, as shown & planned, applicable to a ship of less capacity than this but as I believe sufficient for the ^{present} wants of California, I now throw out a few remarks which may lead to some probable conjectures as to the variations of expense which would result if ^{a ship of} the largest capacity be required.

An inventory was taken, early this year, of the
interior fixtures of every kind in use at this mill
and the valuation was \$206,000. The expenditure
to make the same equal at the New Orleans mill
before commencing operation, was \$118,000 and new
machinery has since been added. The cost of this
building was about \$235,000; of the New Orleans
building, ^{about} \$194,000. It is possible that the cost of the
principal machinery, for the expense we have desired,
could be much diminished if ^{the machinery were} so constructed. Still
it is evident that for ^{any} ^{amount} of the capacity of this
mill, as to the number & variety of its operations & expense,
a very great increase would have to be made to the
estimate which I have given in copy to you previously; but
in the absence of complete inquiries ^{which would take much time to complete} I abstain from a
positive statement.

Very truly

Yours etc

G. M. E.

Gen. S. Davis KK

Washg't.

To refine 1000 gms of Cal. Gold @ 884‰ to standard, or 900, it will be sufficient to separate from the total mass of 146.038, and refine that portion alone to 990‰. This, being mixed with the 833.962 ounces unrefined will bring the total to 900 fine.

Total standard weights of 1000 g at 884	982.222
Gross weight refined 146.038 = ^{about 1/6th} @ 990‰ equal to gross gld	148.260
do unrefined ^($\frac{1000}{111}$) 141	833.962
Total weight of standard required	982.222
Proof — 833.962 @ 884 = standard	819.136
148.260 @ 990 = do	143.086
	982.222

The standard weight will be constituted as follows

Pure gold	03	884.000
Silver in unrefined portion 833.962 @ 111‰		92.569
Copper metal do do 5		4.170
Silver in refined portion 148.260 @ 104‰		1.483
		982.222

The total silver is therefore 94.052 gms, whereas by law but 49.111 gms are allowable, or $\frac{5}{100}$ of standard weight. In order to bring the gold mass to standard both of the silver alloy is used. It will be necessary to refine to 990‰ the ~~146.038~~ ^{148.260} gms in 1000 of Cal. Gold, and to add copper for the half alloy; this in 1000 g of Cal. Gold at 884 there is pure gold 884.000

Silver in 148.260 refined to 990, giving 583.875 @ 990 Gold 10 silver = 5.632

do 369.295 unrefined @ 111
Copper

40.991
92.569
4.170
1.483
982.222
1000.000

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 10 Dec 1852

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3^d inst, making inquiries relating to the probable cost of a branch mint in California of equal capacity with the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia.

In the inquiries and estimates which I have heretofore made relative to a branch mint in California, I have assumed a capacity of about thirty millions a year, of which I have supposed by far the greatest part would be manufactured into coins, refined or unrefined, and large coins, these being the most convenient forms into which bullion can be prepared for purposes of shipment to distant points. It has seemed to me very unlikely that any greater amount of silver or of small gold coinage will be required than will be sufficient for the local wants of California, which must continue to be small for many years to come. But if I am to understand by your reference to the "capacity of the Philadelphia Mint", as the standard of working power, that the proposed California Mint should be erected, at once, of such a size, and fitted up with such machinery as will enable it to coin not merely the same value as the Philadelphia Mint, but also to coin that value either in gold, or in silver, or in both, either in large coins or small coins, or in coins, - for any

of which acquisitions the Philadelphia Mint is capable, — it is manifest that such an estimate as might be made, based upon those suppositions would be greatly larger than one based upon what I have assumed will in fact be required of the California Mint. The expense of the machinery and building necessary for a Mint which coins a great variety of number of pieces, both gold, silver, & copper, must be far greater than that required for a Mint which is to issue but a small number & variety.

I have made these general statements by way of explaining a liberty that I take in somewhat modifying the form of your queries so as to adapt them to the case of a Mint, not equal in capacity to that at Philadelphia, but capable of manufacturing thirty millions, and of issuing the same in stamped bars, refined or unrefined, — and large gold coins, and also of coining a sufficient quantity of small gold coins & of silver, for the local wants of California. A pressing reason for this modification is that, having already taken some pains to inquire into the probable cost of the machinery &c. of a Mint of the latter kind, I am not unprepared to answer many of your queries; but if I had to present estimates based on a capacity in all respects equal to that of the Philadelphia Mint, I should require much time for inquiry & examination. I will, however, before closing my communications admit somewhat to that view of the subject with these explanations. I have now to pre-

sent the following statement of my opinions.

1. To construct the necessary machinery, tools & fixtures for a Branch Mint at San Francisco, capable of manufacturing thirty millions into bars, refined or unrefined, or into large gold coins, with a sufficiency of small gold coins, & of silver for local circulation, would require, in my judgment about ten months, if made in Philadelphia.

2. The probable cost of such machinery &c. would be about \$36,000.

3. The probable cost of transportation and putting up about \$14,000.

4. The time of putting up in the Mint about two months.

5. It is desirable, but not essential, that a Mint should be thoroughly fire proof, internally & externally. The danger of internal fires, during the working hours, is not great, and at all times such strict watch should be kept, as will prevent the spread of fire even if it should commence within the building. Against fire from without a Mint should be protected, if possible, both by being built of fire proof materials, and by being separated from all adjoining buildings. Of course every mint must have fire proof vaults, in which all the bullion should be placed at night except what is in process of refining, and that should be otherwise protected.

6. The cost of acids used here in 1857 was nearly \$8,000.

7. It is not impracticable, as far as I can learn, to transport acids to California for mining purposes. All the acid used at New Orleans is shipped from Philadelphia. It might, however, be found less expensive to manufacture acid in California. Nevertheless, the cost of nitric acid, shipped hence, should not (a manufacturer informs me) be more than 50 percent higher at San Francisco than here.

8. Coin of "standard fineness" cannot be manufactured from California gold without the use of acids, or without separating the gold & silver. Such gold contains, on the average, about 884 parts of gold, 111 of silver & 5 of base metals, in a thousand. The standard of U.S. coin is 900 thousandths of gold, not more than 50 thousandths silver alloy, the remainder of the alloy being copper. If the law were changed so as to permit gold coined in California to be alloyed altogether with silver, a very small proportion, about one-sixth, of the gold would require refining, which added to the remaining five-sixths unrefined, would bring the mass to a standard of 900 gold, 100 of alloy in silver. If, however, (as the law now requires) only one half of the alloy could be in silver, about $\frac{5}{12}$ ths of the gold would have to be refined. If the same proportions of alloy were employed as are adopted in practice at this and the New Orleans Mint ($\frac{1}{10}$ th silver $\frac{9}{10}$ th copper) all the gold received would have to be passed through the

refining process. These statements show that the expense & difficulty of preparing gold for coinage in California will greatly depend upon the amount of silver permitted to remain as alloy. If all the alloy were in silver, the cost of preparing ingots of the U.S. standard, as to the gold, would be trifling. Perhaps it would be wise, in Congress, to repeal the law as to the proportion of silver alloy, as far as relates to coin issued in California, and to leave the amount of such alloy to regulation by the Director of the Mint with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The cost of refining being, by law, chargeable to the gold depositors, I believe that if a complete separation of the gold & silver shall be required in California, the expense will be so considerable, unless more economical methods be devised, that owners of bullion will send it here, where the cost will be much less.

9. - At what percentage coin of U.S. standard can be manufactured in California, depends very much upon the character of the issues and the amount coined. The ratio of cost to value is far greater for the small than for the large coins; and also, inasmuch as many of the expenses of the Mint are of a permanent character, remaining the same whether the coinage be small or great, it is evident that the larger the coinage the less will be the ratio of cost. It seems manifest, however, that the

rate in California must exceed one per cent upon the coinage strictly. If the bulk of the issues were in ingots for shipment, the coin being only in sufficient amount for local circulation, I presume one per cent on the total bullion received would pay the expenses of manufacture. I have great distrust, however, in any estimate which I might hazard on this subject.

It should be added that I have not considered the expense of refining, that is of separating silver from the gold, as included in your question as to the percentage for coining. The cost of refining is an item charged to the depositor and not to the government. The expense of coining is defrayed by the government gratuitously to the bullion owner.

10. I do not think it likely that a Mint, of sufficient capacity for general work, could be put in operation in San Francisco under two years. It required about three years to complete this Mint building, and also those at New Orleans, Charleston and St. Louis.

My answer to your queries being, as I have explained, applicable to a Mint of less capacity than this, but as I believe sufficient for the present wants of California, I now throw out a few remarks which may lead to some probable conjecture as to the variation of expense which would

actual of a Mill of the largest capacity be required.
An inventory taken, early this year, of the exterior
pictures, every kind in use at this Mill, and the
valuation was \$201,000. The expenditure for the
last year at the New Orleans Mill, less re-con-
struction operations was \$118,000, and new machinery
has since been added. The cost of this building was
about \$235,000; of the New Orleans Building about
\$194,000. It is probable that the cost of the prin-
cipal machinery, after the experience which we have
derived, could be much diminished if the machinery
were reconstructed. Still it is evident that for furnish-
ing a Mill, in California, of the capacity of this one,
with the number of variety of operations desired,
a great increase would have to be made to the
estimate which I have given in reply to your ques-
tion; but in the absence of inquiries which it would
take much time to complete, I abstain from a
further statement.

Very Respectfully
Yours at all times

Wm. J. Davis, A. C.
Washington.

Gen. W. Everett.
Wash.

Custom House Philad^a
Collector's Office Dec^r. 1852

Dear Sir,

Your communication of yesterday
has been duly received, and I have caused a copy
of it to be transmitted by this day's mail to the
Collector at New York, with a request that he
will give such instructions as will accomplish
the object you have in view.

Yours most respectfully

J^m D. Lewis
Coll^r

Geo. N. Eckert Esq^r
Director U. S. Mint

Recd & Dec
Ans & - Mem. sent

Albany Dec 7th 1852

J. Eagle Regus Esq.

For the my receipt to \$256 I can draw
the money on at any of the Banks in this City
if I had the amount - Please send me a statement
of the amount as soon as ascertained

And Oblige yours

Wm. S. Brayton

~~Wm. S. Brayton~~

3,200
 3,000
 617.50
 50
6867.50
 10,000
 10,000
 1,000
 85,900 5th
 9.25 6th
 24.18
 6.90
40.33
 350
 480
 30
 1000 1260
 835,900
 1,000
 836,900
 836,900
 Total 844,667.83 ✓
 in S. Henry

Gen. Fund 521,467.14
 P.O. 141,064.66
 For freight & freight 554.95
 " U.S. Gov. 142,413.47
 " Pension 16,970.55
 " Gas 2,237.06
844,667.83

77 1600
 77 5700
 77 3100
 52 775
 42 486
 11 11735

3 27.2
 39 226.10
 48 53.70
 185 17 of 1000 165.000 160.45
 54 9 of 1000 14.000 47.64
 1 of 1000 .88
 1 2000
 1 516 577.6
 2719.17

Silm 2285.151.17
 10 of 1000 30.121.17
 8 7,317,972.00
 11 21.000
 33 of 1000 2,320,072.32
 4 of 500 2,000
 3 of 250 750
 9 of 100 900
 1 of 500 500
 3 of 100 300
 1 of 10 50
 17 bags @ 100 15300
 24 bags @ 30 720
 1 bag 10 10
 15300
 720
 10320

Note - a sum of 1,203,779 was
 included in the balance sheet
 for the year 1934. The balance
 sheet for 1934 shows a sum of
 2,203,917.34. The difference
 is 981,138.35.

2,219,716 bags
 11,736 bags
 Total 2231,452
 53,738 bags
 661.17 bags
 Total Silm 54399.17
 Total 2285,851.17
 Balance 2,037,218.43
 248,632.74
 2285851.17
 2,275,843.91

Owing - Cont 32,121.37 agreed
2,224,244.21
39,329.16

Copper, weighed \$2100. - agreed.

\$40,352.00

2,224,244.21
54,399.17
2,278,643.38

Treasury Department
Comptroller's Office
Dec. 4. 1852

George N. Eckert Esq
Director of the Mint
Phila.

Sir

Silver Bullion amounting
to \$8,000 has again accumulated at the branch
Mint at Charlotte N.C. which is much more
than is required for refining purposes. On the
30th ultimo, I advised the Secretary of the Treasury
of the fact, and proposed to have transmitted to
Philadelphia for Coinage, Silver Bullion amounting
to \$5,000, which was approved by him. Now will
therefore please to communicate with Mr. Estlin,
the Treasurer, and request him to transmit to
the Mint at Philadelphia, by some safe conveyance
the amount named above, and the proceeds you will
advise him to credit in his Ordinary Expense Account.

Very Respectfully
Elisha Whittelsey
Comptroller.

of transportation to San Francisco?
4. What time would be required
to fit up the above machinery in
a building erected to receive it?

5. Is it, on art, essential that
a building for minting purposes
should be thoroughly fire proof,
internally as well as externally?

6. What is the annual consumption
of acids, both as to quantity and
cost, at the U. S. mint under
your charge?

7. Is it practicable to transport
acids to San Francisco in sufficient
quantity for minting purposes?

8. Can coin of "standard fineness
of the United States" be manufactured
in California without use of acids
or without separating the gold

and silver?

9. Do you believe or not that coin
~~of the U. S. standard~~ can now be manufactured in
California at a cost of one per
cent?

10. In your judgment, within
what period of time could it
be practicable to construct the
machinery, erect a building of
sufficient capacity for minting
purposes, and put it in operation
in San Francisco?

An ~~early~~ answer to these inquiries
as early as will suit your
convenience, addressed to me at
Newburyton, will much oblige you.

Yours, Geo. W. Eckert, Jr. S. F. Cal.
Director of U. S. Mint.
1854.

my dear Sir
I hope I think you
will have no more
trouble in the Stamp
Office. I have not forgot
that you would be sorry
in all cases I am sure
in person. The
Liberal Union is a good
idea and we will
be doing him a line &
so you will be doing
him a good deal. The
peaceful amount of
the 1844 per of the
second piece is
So your pen is a
very good one to
write with. The
Liberal Union is a
good idea.

if not it will be
well to an hour per
an hour to the day
one cause of complaint

The transfer of the
to the State will be
in the hands of

very truly
W. L. L. L.

Monday
Dec 1882

2 Dec 1882

Check

7 Dec 1882

Co. A. W. L. L. L.
with 1000 of 1000
Washington

Minist. of the United States
Philadelphia, 3 Dec. 1832.

Sir,

I thank you for the opportunity of perusing the letter to you of Mr. Ding, of New York, detailing his conversation with the Hon. Thomas Baring, of London, relative to the presence of iridium in our gold coins, and its effect in discrediting their deposit at the Bank of England; and I am even the occasion for a few remarks and explanations on this subject.

The fact that California gold contained iridium was early noticed after we commenced receiving deposits from that region, and was a source of much annoyance, both in assaying and in coinage. Yet the mode of getting rid of it was not at once apparent. By our refining process, in which we act by acids only on the silver in California gold, it is obvious that the iridium would be unaffected, and would remain present with the gold in every stage of the treatment. To refine by the dissolution of the gold itself would have, indeed, been effectual, since the iridium would have been then precipitated with the alloying silver, and the gold, on subsequent recovery from its solution, would have been free from all impurities; but such a process was out of the question at that time, and may be so at any time. The plan finally adopted was to take advantage of the superior specific gravity of iridium ^{which causes} ~~and to allow~~ it to subside to the bottom of the pot whenever the gold is in a state of fusion. Great care is taken not to stir the metal too closely to the bottom when melted, and

as a consequence the iridium is left there among the residues; which residues are separately treated by remelting and re-sublimation of iridium. Finally the portions of gold which are at last obtained heavily charged with iridium are separately dissolved, in aqua regia, and the iridium precipitated.

The plan thus adopted is precisely that employed by the English Refiners, as we have since learned; the only difference between our practice & theirs being that they charge an exorbitant price for the operation and we charge nothing.

That the method is, or may be made, an entirely effectual one, cannot be doubted. If our coin is found to contain iridium there can, therefore, be but two explanations: either it is owing to the presence of some of our coinage issued anterior to the time when the precautions I have described were adopted, (and this I think most probable) or the melters have not been sufficiently guarded in their practice. If the evil is due to the first cause, the remedy has passed out of our hands; if to the second I can assure you that it will be corrected, to which end additional checks have already been required.

It is not, perhaps, our business to complain of the rigid exclusion of our coin, because ~~perhaps~~ there may be a single grain of iridium in one out of very many bars. I will say, however, that inasmuch as the fact of our having been able to coin such gold proves it to have been fit for coinage, it is difficult to understand why it

should be excluded from the British Mint where it is only deposited for remanufacture into coin. The only particular in which such gold is defective is for manufacture into jewelry: not in which case the occasional presence of iridium is injurious. But the Mint does not manufacture gold for jewellers, but for circulation; and to that end what may require is a metal fit for the practical manipulations and the impression of the die, which our gold certainly is.

I draw not these remarks because, perhaps, after all our care some occasional grains of iridium may find their way into our coin. In England, although the bars receive a strict test are assayed by two or more assayers, with a rigid system of review, yet we know from information lately received at the British Mint that the iridium escapes all this scrutiny and is occasionally found at the bottom of their melting pots. The inequality of the rule of exclusion is thus made manifest; for in such a case the faulty gold goes through without charge, while, in another case, a chance atom of the most mischievous metal will bring down upon the entire bar, a vexatious delay and expense.

Very respectfully
your obedient servant

Wm. B. Smith

Secretary

Hon. Wm. Lawrence
Secy of the Treasury
Washington.

Phenia Bank

New York Decr. 1st 1852.

George M. Eckert Esq.

Director of the Mint

— — —

Sir

I have had the honor
to receive your very obliging letter of the 30th (yesterday) and
I take the freedom of enclosing an open letter to Mr. Cashier's hands;
which, if it should meet your approbation, would find him
through the Post office - if you should direct it to be sealed
and sent thither.

I cannot suffer our correspondence to close, without
offering you my thanks for the courtesy which has induced
you to lay the claims of my Bank before the notice of
the Secretary of the Treasury; with which I wish,

Y^{rs} obliged and obed^t Serv^t

J. L. Lott

Phil^a Dec 1st 1852

Sir

We will build you
a Steam Engine 10 in cylinder
24 in Stroke of best Materials
warranted for one year
including Old Engine for
\$550.00

To Doct Geo Corliss
Inspector of the
US Mint

Morgan & Co

From
Morgan & Co
Dec 1/52

Recd
1 Dec 52

Factor Geo E Paul

Master of the
No Mint

Stephen A. M.
New York Dec 1-
1852

Dear Sir

There came on
for two or three days
here, statements of the
courage, merit, &c.,
in advance of, all the
other letters, which is
unpleasant to their interest.

I have been requested by
some of the neglected
letters to request you
to have all treated

Copy
New York
1 Dec 1852
and statement made to the

alike. He says to do it,
probably is, but to give the
the a paper the statement,
before to me / D. M. -
from to the day of publica-
tion, - because, as I perceive,
"conferment" in these
offices having it off in
advance to some her-
gals taken by the
very heart.

Yours &
James Brooks

Washington June 1. 1853

J. R. Schouder Esq
District Minister Phila

Sir - allow me to
suggest to you a design for the proposed
new coinage which has always appeared
to me would be a noble effigy & a desirable
monument of our glorious Washington - that is
the great & truly worthy statue of that revered
father of our country by Cassa at Raleigh N. C. which
was destroyed by the fire at that place, but of which
there are engravings to be found almost everywhere
& from which the design can be made -

- You will remember that the design is
of Washington in a majestic sitting posture
writing his farewell address - & beneath this
I would have the simple word "Potentia"

- This new design will relieve the tedious
sustaining monotony of our dollar coin having
a living head on one side & an eagle on the other

- Please consider this suggestion & favor me
with your opinion upon it

Very Respectfully
Yours

Levi C. Green
June 1. 1853

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Jan. 4. 1854.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your favor of the 1st inst, Lieutenant Borden, I have to state that the proposition to place the head of Washington on our silver coin has been before me for some time past. There are objections to it arising from the nature of our political institutions which I may perhaps state in the report on the Coinage which I will present to the President of the U. S. at, during the present month.

If Washington should be placed
on the Coin - his head only should be
used - a full length portrait on so small
a space as a coin is impracticable, and
~~the being "impracticable" these are~~
~~presenting some mechanical difficulties in the~~
~~way of carrying a full length portrait~~
~~suppose that the portrait by Stein not~~
~~present exhibits the features of the inscribed~~
"Pater Patrie" better than any other ~~now~~
now existing.

~~Thanking you for the letter~~
I am very Respect fully
Y^r R. S.

Mount of the United States
Philad. Jan. 9. 1844.

Jan. 10.

In reply to your favor of the 11th inst.
received to day, I have to state that the proposition
to place the Mount of Washington on our silver coin
has been before me for some time past. There are
objections to it coming from the names of our
political incidents and which I may perhaps
state in the report on the currency which I will
present to the House of Representatives
during the present winter.

If the Mount should be placed
on the coin - our use & only should be used - a
full length portrait in so small a space as a
coin is objectionable and there are mechanical
difficulties in the way of coming a full length
figure.

I suppose that the portrait by Howard
exhibits the features of the immortal Felt. I believe
better than any other now existing.

Mr Lewis G. Briggs
Washington City

Very Respectfully
Samuel R. Knapp

Jan. 10.

Freight from Baltimore on 70833.96 231/44 \$22.13
 to do 70833.96 22.12
 from St. Boston on \$300.000 210/ 375.00
 from 1 to 74 \$2100.000 4 1575.00
 to \$1994.25

Dear Sir
 Owing to a part of our files
 being in N.Y. ^{for pagination} I am unable to say with
 certainty that the above statement is correct.
 The only chance for error is in the amt
 to send from Boston, and the \$100,000
 from N.Y. I am not positive that we
 sent it back. If 300,000 be the amt
 sent since Mr. Hubbard was here, and
 we did return the \$100,000 "intended"
 to N.Y. it is correct.

Dr. Patterson

Yours Respectly

E. J. Hall

*Abstract of Tennessee Five per cent
Coupon Bonds held in trust by the
Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of
Certain Indian Tribes, the interest on which
is payable Semi-Annually at Philadelphia*

<i>No of Bond</i>	<i>Date of Bond</i>	<i>when Redem- -able</i>	<i>Amount of Bond</i>	<i>Interest due every six months</i>	
10	1 st July 1852.	1869.	1,000	25.00	
15.	"	"	1,000	25.00	
77.	"	"	1,000	25.00	
79	"	"	1,000	25.00	
118	"	"	1,000	25.00	
119	"	"	1,000	25.00	
231	"	"	1,000	25.00	
262.	"	1870.	1,000	25.00	
273.	"	"	1,000	25.00	
274.	"	"	1,000	25.00	
287	"	"	1,000	25.00	
295	1 st January 1853.	"	1,000	25.00	
319.	1 st July 1852.	"	1,000	25.00	
332	"	"	1,000	25.00	
401	"	"	1,000	25.00	
408	"	"	1,000	25.00	
444	"	"	1,000	25.00	
417	1 st January 1853.	"	1,000	25.00	
423	"	"	1,000	25.00	
19 Bonds of \$1,000 each is --			\$19,000	\$475.00	Forward

Tennessee 5 yrs Ct.

19 Bonds

\$19,000

475.00

436	1 st July 1852	1870	1,000	25.00
446	"	"	1,000	25.00
453	"	"	1,000	25.00
461	"	"	1,000	25.00
462	"	"	1,000	25.00
551	"	"	1,000	25.00
552	"	"	1,000	25.00
562	1 st January 1853	"	1,000	25.00
563	1 st July 1852	"	1,000	25.00
564	"	"	1,000	25.00
573	1 st January 1853	"	1,000	25.00
587	1 st July 1852	"	1,000	25.00
588	"	"	1,000	25.00
589	"	"	1,000	25.00
609	"	"	1,000	25.00
617	"	"	1,000	25.00
629	"	1871	1,000	25.00
666	1 st January 1853	"	1,000	25.00
668	1 st July 1852	"	1,000	25.00
675	"	"	1,000	25.00
680	"	"	1,000	25.00
684	"	"	1,000	25.00
687	"	"	1,000	25.00
691	"	"	1,000	25.00
692	"	"	1,000	25.00
693	"	"	1,000	25.00
703	2 nd "	"	1,000	25.00

46 Bonds of \$1,000 ea. is \$46,000

Forward

Tennessee 5 yrs Ct.

100 Bonds

\$100,000

\$2500.00

1252	1 st July 1852	1872	1,000	25.00
1348	"	1873	1,000	25.00
1359	1 st January 1853	"	1,000	25.00
1365	1 st July 1852	"	1,000	25.00
1371	"	"	1,000	25.00
1373	"	"	1,000	25.00
1396	1 st January 1853	"	1,000	25.00
1403	1 st July 1852	"	1,000	25.00
1405	"	"	1,000	25.00
1408	"	"	1,000	25.00
1413	"	"	1,000	25.00
1427	"	1874	1,000	25.00
1440	"	"	1,000	25.00
1446	"	"	1,000	25.00
1450	1 st January 1853	"	1,000	25.00
1451	1 st July 1852	"	1,000	25.00
1454	1 st January 1853	"	1,000	25.00
1456	"	"	1,000	25.00
1464	1 st July 1852	"	1,000	25.00
1468	1 st January 1853	"	1,000	25.00
1480	1 st July 1852	"	1,000	25.00
1492	1 st January 1853	"	1,000	25.00
1495	"	"	1,000	25.00
1511	1 st July 1852	"	1,000	25.00
1514	"	1875	1,000	25.00
1505	"	"	1,000	25.00

26 Bonds of \$1,000 ea. is \$26,000

Forward

Tennessee 5th Prst Ct.

126 Bonds \$126,000 \$3,150.00

1512	1 st July 1832.	1875	1,000	25.00
1596	"	1878	1,000	25.00
1597	"	"	1,000	25.00
1598	"	"	1,000	25.00
1639	"	"	1,000	25.00
1757	"	1880	1,000	25.00
1758	7. "	"	1,000	25.00

133 Bonds \$33,000 \$3,325.00

Tennessee 5 yrs 'Ct.

46 Bonds

\$46,000 \$1150.00

736	1 st July 1852.	1871.	1,000	25.00
744	"	"	1,000	25.00
745	"	"	1,000	25.00
746	"	"	1,000	25.00
750	1 st January 1853.	"	1,000	25.00
757	1 st July 1852	"	1,000	25.00
806	"	"	1,000	25.00
818	1 st January 1853.	"	1,000	25.00
821	1 st July 1852.	"	1,000	25.00
823	"	"	1,000	25.00
824	"	"	1,000	25.00
828	1 st January 1853.	"	1,000	25.00
842	1 st July 1852	"	1,000	25.00
843	"	"	1,000	25.00
848	"	"	1,000	25.00
854	"	"	1,000	25.00
864	1 st January 1853	"	1,000	25.00
877	1 st July 1852.	"	1,000	25.00
883	1 st January 1853	"	1,000	25.00
886	"	"	1,000	25.00
895	1 st July 1852	"	1,000	25.00
897	"	"	1,000	25.00
898	"	"	1,000	25.00
899	"	"	1,000	25.00
902	"	"	1,000	25.00
903	"	"	1,000	25.00
914	27 "	"	1,000	25.00

73 Bonds. \$1,000 ea is \$73,000 \$1825.00

Forward

Tennessee 5 pr Ct

73 Bonds.

\$73,000 \$1825.00

925	1 st July 1852.	1871	1,000	25.00
928	1 st January 1853.	1872.	1,000	25.00
929	1 st July 1852.	"	1,000	25.00
948	"	"	1,000	25.00
949	"	"	1,000	25.00
950	"	"	1,000	25.00
959	1 st January 1853.	"	1,000	25.00
970	"	"	1,000	25.00
971	"	"	1,000	25.00
972	"	"	1,000	25.00
973	"	"	1,000	25.00
1088	1 st July 1852.	"	1,000	25.00
1090	1 st January 1853	"	1,000	25.00
1091.	"	"	1,000	25.00
1092	"	"	1,000	25.00
1107	1 st July 1852.	"	1,000	25.00
1114.	"	"	1,000	25.00
1127.	1 st January 1853	"	1,000	25.00
1137.	"	"	1,000	25.00
1150	1 st July 1852	"	1,000	25.00
1162	1 st January 1853.	"	1,000	25.00
1165	"	"	1,000	25.00
1179	1 st July 1852.	"	1,000	25.00
1196	1 st January 1853.	"	1,000	25.00
1197	1 st July 1852.	"	1,000	25.00
1219	"	"	1,000	25.00
1237	27. "	"	1,000	25.00
100 Bonds of \$1000 ea			\$100,000	2500.00

Forward.

National Hotel
Washington 1st Jan'y 1853.
Hon. Mr. A. Eckert
Director U. S. Mint
Phila.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor
of sending you herewith, Senator
Grove's speech of Tuesday last.

It will pay for an attentive
perusal. It is original in conception,
and quite conclusive in its reasoning.

So far as the U. S. Assay Office
is concerned, this unfair and untrue
charge, can not be sustained.

I shall take an early occasion
to see Senator Pearce and I hope
the charge of Collusion will be

but by some one properly authorized
on the part of the Mint.

I think the greater part of
his "pronouncement" was made
up by Prof. McCulloch.

May I inquire when the "Mint
published" that the octagonal issues
of the Assay Office were worth
only \$49.90?

Very respectfully

Yours &c

Geo. N. Curtis

House of Representatives
Washington Jan 31 1883

Mr. Doctr

I have received the report of the Treasury of
the mint, but I want to know a little more
on that than has any sense for miles
months past. that it must could not keep
up and all depends for change - when has it
not capacity now to coin as rapidly as it has done
all the gold lately to be used

Will not the effect of the cost about inputs
to be diminished partly the pressure upon the
mint. and will not the use of Mint
Certificates greatly diminish the demand for
coins. Let me hear soon from you -

By the way - the intention of the Committee on
Mines & Geology is to report the Mint Bill

& at once to call the previous question & if that
is sustained then to ~~pass~~ put the Bill on its
table - By a change in the rules a committee
can at once put a bill on its table of a
majority context. it does not require - two thirds
as it once did - and is it now does, to take it up

The amount of money in the Treasury
is so great that it will not be
difficult to secure the balance of the
Bill as it contains no appropriation
for the interest - and as the Committee
on Ways & Means may perhaps determine
to be called in to assist in the matter - if
so I think they can carry it.

Please write to me as soon as possible
I am in much haste.

Truly Yours

Joshua Mandel

Wm. G. A. Eckert

Philadelphia 4 Jan'y 1863

Dear Sir,

Your letter of yesterday is received, and in reply to its question as to our capacity to any possible or probable amount of deposits, I would reply that the Mint is now equal to the refining and coining of at least one hundred millions per annum, with a power of increase, by additions of labor and machinery. During the past year we have never had any difficulty in making payment of deposits, promptly on pay, in a time varying from one to five days. I do think it high time that the New York Mint Bill should be argued upon a different basis than that of attack upon the conduct or capacity of this Mint. If a new establishment is required in New York it must be justified on grounds of local utility, not of incapacity in this Mint.

The cartwheel weights (a happy nickname) will not very materially diminish the ^{labors} ~~business~~ of the Mint. The refining of gold is not diminished by that office, and the preparation of them, in the Coiners' office, is not much, if any, less troublesome than that of an equal value in double eagles. Still I think the weight will answer very desirable commercial purposes.

The use of Mint Certificates as circulation, - if issued in convenient amounts, and receivable for public dues, and easily negotiable - will of course diminish the demand for coin to the extent of the permanent supply outstanding. It will relieve the Treasury, too, of the necessity of advancing bullion to be manufactured in advance of deposits, to secure prompt payment.

Do not forget that the Camden & Amboy ^{RR} stands under promise to carry to Phil: & back (from New York) any required

amount of bullion & coins for \$25,000. per annum, for govern-
ment. The Mint Agency is, I have no doubt, a better plan
for all interests, than a Branch Mint. I presume you
have, in mind, the draft of a bill for that object.

Very truly yours

Geo. N. Eckert

Hon. J. R. Chandler }
Washington. }

House of Representatives
Washington June 5 1833

Mr Geo V Eckert

Dr

I cannot find in my
bundle of papers the Bill for a bank
agency to which you referred a few
days since. I may find it but I
should like to send me another
copy if possible, by return mail -
The efforts on the strong opinion that
you is highly valuable

Yours Respectfully
Jos R Chandler

Bat. England
London 6 Jan
1853

853

Dear Sir

Mr. Baring has been
kind enough to send me
copies of 2 letters from
yourself - one addressed to
North J. Corwin - & dated
3 Dec. 1852. The other dated
13 Dec. & addressed to Mr. J. G.
Kendall of New York.

I sent copies of these
letters to Sir John Herschel
the Master of our Mint & I
take

Thomson & Munkey Jr. & Co. Nevertheless

the liberty of enclosing
a copy of his reply.

We have no further extent
in the subject beyond a
desire to avoid giving any
unnecessary trouble to the
dealers in Gold Bullion. who
are almost necessarily
obliged to bring their gold
bars to the Bank of England for
sale unless the rate of the
Foreign Exchange at the time

1853
should admit
admission for more
profitable sale of the gold in
for export -

Our regulations are
necessarily made to conform
to those of our Mint - & I
need hardly say that the
suggestion of Sir John Herschell
that we should receive back
silver & give credit for it
as gold would be perfectly
inadvisable - I do not
therefore

Monday 10. Aug. Nevertheless

know how completely can
be effected - but is also
probably the Army and
be but trifling on the precaution
taken on your side appears
likely to prevent any frequent
occurrences of the presence of
the metal in your coinage.
If I can give you any further
information or be of use in any
way I beg to tender my services
& remain Dear Sir
Yours more than
G. R. Sargent Esq.
Director - U.S. Mint - Philadelphia

copy R. Mint, Jan. 6. 1853

Dear Sir, The method adopted by the
United States Mint for separating Bismuth
from the Californian gold (by dissolving in
trouquil fusion) is clearly that which is least
expensive and which, from our experience
here would seem to be perfectly effective
so far as rendering the gold available for
coinage, as I am not aware of Bismuth
being after fusion and dilution, retaining
so much of that metal as to become in
any way exceedingly rare in the coins
issued in the U.S. Mint.
Nevertheless
Sargent & Co.

The method adopted by the
 United States Mint for separating Bismuth
 from the Californian gold (by sublimation from
 bonfire fusion) is clearly that which is least
 expensive and which, from our experience
 here would seem to be perfectly effective
 so far as rendering the gold available for
 coinage, as I am not aware of Bismuth
 being after fusion and sublimation, retaining
 so much of that metal as to become in
 any way troublesome in the coinage or to
 appear except in exceedingly rare
 instances in the Pigeon alloy.

Copy

R. Mint, Jan. 6. 1853

My dear Sir,

The method adopted by the
 United States Mint for separating Bismuth
 from the Californian gold (by sublimation from
 bonfire fusion) is clearly that which is least
 expensive and which, from our experience
 here would seem to be perfectly effective
 so far as rendering the gold available for
 coinage, as I am not aware of Bismuth
 being after fusion and sublimation, retaining
 so much of that metal as to become in
 any way troublesome in the coinage or to
 appear except in exceedingly rare
 instances in the Pigeon alloy.

Thomson & McKim, Jr. & Co.

New York

Nevertheless, when Iridium does occur in the Ingots, (having escaped detection in the panning assay) it is a cause of loss, and we have an accumulation of Iridium, as the residuum of large operations which often amount to several pounds and which cannot be sold except at a price very far inferior to that of gold - thus entailing a somewhat serious loss.

It is this loss which necessitates the rejection of Iridiferous Ingots in general: as the only warning which can be had of its presence is that afforded by the presence of a trace of it in the assay. The absence of such a trace does not indeed prove the non existence of the foreign ingredient,

but

but where ever so minute a proportion is found more may be readily enough expected, as it exists, not as an alloy, but in grains more or less fine, disseminated through the gold.

If the Bank would receive back as gold the Iridiferous residues which accumulate from time to time, the chief reason for the rejection of Ingots containing it would cease, and it may be worth while to consider whether any other material reason exists on either side why such an arrangement should not be made. If not we have no choice but to continue to reject such ingots. Remain

Dear Sir,

Yours very truly

(signed)

W Herschel.

Recd 6 Jan 1853

Single Negro &
Sister

Hereafter we do not
wish to receive the Gold
we send to the mint for
coinage & you will please
receive it without mishandling
neither it or the

1/2
Jan 8/53

Copy.

In the Senate of the United States,
January 5, 1853.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to inform the Senate what was the nominal and what is the actual fineness of the gold coins struck at the mint, prior to the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and at which they are now received by the mint for re-coinage; also, to furnish copies of the reports for the last ten years of the Commissioners who have met annually in conformity with law, to examine the weight and fineness of the coins of the United States, and of all communications to and from the Executive Department of the Government in relation to any debasement of the coins, struck in the mint or either of its branches, which may have been detected by said Commissioners, or otherwise.

Also, by what authority of law neither gold nor silver is separated for the benefit of the depositor in the mint when the

net product of the operation estimated upon the charges by the mint is less than five dollars; whether said gold and silver is separated for the benefit of the mint, and used for its contingent expenses to the loss of the depositor, and if so, by what authority of law, and what has been the amount, if any, both of the gold and of the silver, respectively, so taken from depositors by the mint at Philadelphia during each of the last four fiscal years.

Also, what is the amount of silver now left unextracted in the gold coins of the United States by the mint at Philadelphia, and to furnish a statement of the aggregate sums both of the gold and silver deposited, and of the deductions made therefrom, respectively, and for each quarter, as well as the rates charged for silver alloy, as exemplified in the abstracts of accounts of the mint, accompanying the reports of the First Auditor numbered 105, 120, - 105, 660, - 106, 256, - 106, 694, and 107, 165; and whether the depositors of mixed

gold bullion from the fourteenth of November, 1850, to the first of April, 1851, were charged by the mint full price for separating their silver from their gold, to wit: five cents per ounce, and then deprived of nearly the half of said silver, to wit: five per cent by weight left in the gold coins by the minter and refined, and charged to said depositors as alloy, and if so, then for what reasons and by what authority of law; also, what was the aggregate amount if any, of said five per cent. of silver so taken from said depositors; and to furnish copies of all communications to and from the Department in any manner relating to this subject.

Also, what deductions, if any, are made by the assayer of the mint in the reported fineness of gold bullion deposited, from the actual assay results thereof, and if any, then what disposal is made of the profits thence accruing, and by what authority of law.

Also, by what act of appropriation, or authority of law,

the profits of the coinage of silver
three cent coins are used by the
mint of the United States to defray
its contingent expenses.

Attest:

Asbury Dickins
Secretary.

Sept. 30/50 Appropriation bill U. S. M. "in addition to available
funds on hand."

Mar. 3/51 "In addition to the available funds on hand."

Aug. 1/52 "In addition to other available funds."

Treasury Department
January 7th 1853.

Sir,

I transmit herewith, a
copy of a Resolution of the Senate
of the United States, dated 6th Inst.
and I will thank you to furnish
the information called for, so far as
it may be in your power, with as
little delay as practicable.

Very respectfully,
Yours of. Serv.

~~Thos. Corwin~~
Sec. of the Treasury.

Geo. N. Eckert Esq.,
Director of the Mint,
Philadelphia,
Pa.

LUTHER WRIGHT'S BANK.

E. C. Dale & Son
Sic. Oswego, Jan 6th 1853

I have received, with enclosures, as stated,
your favor of the

I enclose herewith Dft Union A. N. \$150. for
which please send by Express. The
same amt in this amt prior to this

Yours truly
S. H. Lathrop

4662 am & all
sent Jan 12

22 John St. New York -

January 6/53

E & Dale Esq

Dear Sir,

We herewith enclose Draft for
Thirty Dollars drawn by Clark Dodge & Co., on E. W. Clark & Co.
of your City, for which you will please send us three
cent pieces, by Adams & Co. Express.

#7364

Yours
Groom & Stricker.

Sent. Aug. 12/53

Philadelphia 6 Jan. 1853

Dear Sir,

I enclose herewith the draft of a bill for the establishment of a Mint Agency in New York, and also a copy of my letter to Mr. Brodhead of Mar 12th last, to both of which I invoke your attentive perusal. It is my belief that the only plan of averting the clamor for a New York ^{mint} and its ultimate success, followed by the suppression of this one, is to establish the Mint Agency. We may argue as much as we please against the grasping tendency of that city, but Congress will, I am sure, at last grant its requests unless those in opposition shall, while they have some strength left, correct the real causes of complaint. Now there is a hardship in New York having to send ~~with~~ all the bullion from California away here to be coined. But if government takes upon itself ~~that~~ the expense and risk of such ~~transportation~~ ^{transportation}, and purchases the bullion here instead of here, thus affording every possible commercial object of a Branch Mint, it is evident that any claim for a Mint at New York, hereafter, will be preposterous. I must say I have been disappointed in not securing the active influence of any of our Pennsylvania members in favor of such a Mint Agency. I have sent to Messrs. Brodhead, Jones, Florence, Robbins and yourself the correspondence and bill now enclosed, but I cannot find that it has had any effect. Are there any objections to the plan which have caused it to be kept in the back ground? I am well convinced that it would be satis-

factory to the commercial interests of New York. The
Journal of Commerce has several times urged the proposi-
tion of such an agency.

If upon again considering this bill you think
it should have some prominence given to it, can not
you bring it forward in the House, so as at least to
get it printed, and referred? If once attention were
directed to it, you would have an opportunity of operat-
ing very effectively. I should think upon the econo-
mists of the House. -

Excuse the frankness of this letter, and believe
me

Very sincerely yours,

Wm W Eckert

Am. Jos. E. Chandler }
Washington. }

received, 12th Jan. 185

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.924 \\ 1) 118.08 \\ \hline 118.08 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 19244 \\ 100.76 \\ \hline 19244 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1125 \\ 2625 \\ 4209325 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 78.272 \\ 12398 \\ 12398 \\ \hline 315492 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4265.9 \\ 1066.475 \\ 2112.950 \\ \hline 3179.425 \\ 3556 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 228513 \\ 21305 \\ \hline 3139435 \\ 355493 \end{array}$$

$$4332.97$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 481441 \\ 481441 \\ \hline 42866 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 481441 \\ 4281.556 \\ \hline 4281.556 \end{array}$$

$$4281.556$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 154.4 \\ 10008 \\ 772 \\ \hline 1158 \\ 165.98 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 105.6 \\ 7.68 \\ 728 \\ \hline 771 \\ 101.85 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16.1 \\ 886.1 \\ 8.863 \\ 51.17 \\ 89 \\ \hline 14.28 \\ 871.82 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 112.2 \\ 1.019 \\ 45 \\ \hline 1.06 \\ 1.14 \end{array}$$

House of Representatives
Washington Jan 11 1853

An Geo. N. Eaton

My

Your kind paper came
 duly to hand. I shall do what I can
 to meet the plan which I tried to
 put last year.

The Anti Slavery Society is working
 against us as you will see by a reference
 to the Ays and News.

A continual repetition is going on in regard
 by stating that a Pennsylvanian could
 not yield, notes are obtained for a
 New York mint.

In the season of business

I am very truly

Your friend & friend

Joshua Chandler

Philadelphia 12th January 1853

G. A. Eckert, Esq
Director Mint U.S. Dear Sir

We are this morning in receipt
of your favor of yesterday, contents all noted.

We were a little surprised at receiving the same
having made Messrs Linnig & Co. an offer of what we con-
sidered to be fully three fourths of the profit on the excess
of Nitric acid furnished by us last year, and judging
from the conversation which the writer had with you on
24th ulto. we fully supposed that such an offer could but
meet your approval.

We would add that the course which this matter
has taken is one which we think generous to ourselves, for
any excess we may have furnished over our share of
Nitric acid last year, was upon orders recd from the Mint,
and without any knowledge of such excess on our part.
On the contrary we were under the impression that during
the early part of last year, Messrs Linnig & Co furnished a
larger quantity of Acid to the Mint than we were sending;
besides which, we recd no orders from any of the Branch
Mints. During the years 1850 & 51, the demand of your institution
for Nitric acid was very large; so much so as to induce us

to put up enlarged works in order to supply it promptly, and we presume that all parties can testify to the exertions which we made in that particular, as well as to the fact that we furnished you with apparatus which we had imported for our own use, and sent mechanics who were then in our employ, to further the operations of the Mint. We supposed that by so doing, we laid a fair foundation for a share of its patronage in the future.

When the matter of a reduction in price was broached, in Nov. 51, we made an offer, as you are aware, to supply the entire wants of the Mint branches at \$6.90 per 100 lbs.; to supply 150 cartons or more per week at 7%, or any less quantity at 7%. The contract was accepted for the smallest quantity, by which part of our works were thrown out of employment, and have remained so ever since. Now, our quota is still further reduced on account of a circumstance growing out of causes over which we had no control.

Moreover, it was understood that Mr. Crease should furnish 28 cartons per week, Messrs. Loring & Co. the balance. The quantity furnished by the first named gentleman we have understood to be 36 cartons, but we have not heard that any claim has been made upon him. On the contrary, judging from expressions of Mr. Crease, we have to infer that he

would have been at liberty to furnish a still larger quantity had he wished to do so.

Of course, we fully acknowledge your right to purchase Nitric acid of any parties, at the same time, having furnished an article of which there has been no complaint, having used unusual exertions to keep this supply going, and having offered at all times to furnish it as low as any other party, we cannot but feel aggrieved at having so large a portion of our works stopped at this time, when we have only filled orders as need from the Mint, and after we have, at your request, offered what we believe to be a full remuneration to Messrs. Loring in order to avoid it.

While the orders during the year 1852 were larger in some instances than we had expected, we invariably supplied acid to the Mint to the exclusion of other parties. We know that we lost some sales by so doing, and it is not improbable that our course in this particular threw some business into the hands of our neighbors Messrs. L. & Co.

The tenor of your letter in which you mention that the supply furnished by the other house shall be $\frac{3}{4}$ of the whole until our excess of last year is fully balanced, would seem to imply some censure upon us, which is certainly uncalled for, as we only obeyed orders received.

and your proposed arrangement makes Messrs. Lennings' quota nearly what we offered to furnish at 6th.

As the mistake has been of your own making, we think the least you can do would be to equalize orders to the houses henceforth.

In your favor of 24th ult. you mentioned that the Acid furnished by us during the year amounted to \$47,550.03. We make it \$43,664.79.

Trusting that you will give this matter a reconsideration, we remain, Dear Sir,

Yours very respectfully

Owens & Wightman

(Agents for Owens, Wightman & Harrison)

12 Jan 1873

Recd

12 Jan 73

Owens & Wightman

Recd

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 11 Jan. 1853.

Sir:

Referring to your letter of 14th ult. and to mine of the 24th ult., I have now to inform you that, inasmuch as you have not come to an arrangement with Linnig & Co. of which you have stipulated, with them, the unwieldy supply made by you, to the Mint, on a former agreement for acid, it becomes my duty to regulate the future supply of you & them on such a footing as will do justice to all parties. After this week I shall, therefore, expect the proportion to be furnished by W. Linnig, of all acid, and to all the Mints, to be three fourths, and that furnished by you to be one-fourth. These proportions are exclusive of the amount to be furnished by W. Cressé. This arrangement will continue until the deficiency due to Linnig & Co. is fully made up.

It is to be understood, also, that the said acid will not be paid for until the expiration of the year ending 30 Nov. ult., at 2 cents.

Very respectfully,
your obt. servant

Wm. S. Powers, Esq.,
Philad^a.

Geo. N. Eckert
Secretary

Mint of the United States
Philad. 10 Jan. 1853

Sir,

I have received your communication of the
7th inst., enclosing the resolutions from the Sen-
ate respecting matters relative to the Mint. As I
find that the preparation of a full reply to these
resolutions will take some days, in consequence of the
necessary investigation of records, and the prepara-
tion of copies, I now simply have the honor to ac-
knowledge your communication, promising my final
answer with the least possible delay.

Very respectfully,
your obt. servt.

Geo. N. DeKint
Director

Wm. Thos. Corwin, }
Secy of the Treas. }

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia 13 Jan 1853

Sir,

In the absence of the Director of the Mint, I have
the honor to enclose an account, by the Treasurer of the
Mint, of his disbursements of three cents to depositaries;
together with the requisite vouchers; and to request that
the necessary transfer drafts may issue finally discharg-
ing his bill in account for the sums thus parted with.

Very respectfully

Your obedt servt

Robert Patterson
Director's Clerk

Wm. Thomas Corwin, }
Secy of the Treasury. }

Office of the Assistant Treasurer, U. S.
New York, Jan^y 18th 1853.

Wm. Dule Esq.
Treas^r of Mint
Phil^a

Sir
I am favored with your letter of
the 17th inst enclosing U.S. Treasury Transfer Draft #518
for \$4500, to my order as Asst. Treasurer U.S. to be placed
to the credit of the Treasurer U.S. on the books of this Office
to cover deposits of three cent coins in the 4th quarter of
1852, agreeably to instructions from the Secretary of the
Treasury U.S.

I return you herewith, the Draft
duly endorsed.

The convenience of this Office as well
as that of the Public would be greatly promoted by the
receipt from you of a further sum in three cent coins,
say from \$2500 to \$10,000, if within the authority
and instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury already
given, if not I will apply to the Secretary for such
additional authority.

Very respectfully
Yours O^bl^y St

L. B. Francis
Ass^t Treas^r
U.S.

Rec^d & Ans^d Jan 20/53

Treasury of the U.S.
15 January 1853

Sir,

I enclose you the following Transfer

drafts drawn on you, viz:

✓	318	in favor of apt. Tr. U.S. New York	4,500. -
✓	319	" apt. Tr. U.S. Boston	5,000. -
✓	320	" Depositary Buffalo	4350. -
✓	321	" Depositary Baltimore	4200. -
✓	322	" Depositary Pittsburg	1000. -
✓	323	" Depositary Savannah	540. -

to cover deposits of three cent coins made by you the 4th quarter 1852. Also

✓ In 324 in favor of Depositary Norfolk, to cover a deposit of similar coins
to be made 1st qr. 1853 for 600. -

on which please obtain the acknowledgments of the parties in whose
favor they are drawn, & transmit them to this office as Vouchers with
your account charging the same.

E. C. Dale Esq.
Treasurer U.S. Mint

Philadelphia

Very respectfully yr. obt. servt.
J. M. Randolph
Acting Treasurer U.S.

Bethany, Tennessee Co. N.C. Jan 17, 1853
To United States Mint Philadelphia

I have received
a letter from George W. Stevens & A. N. Erary
of California, stating that they had forwarded
by Express, fifty ounces of Gold to my care
to be deposited & coined in U.S. Mint Philadelphia
they also sent me Adams & Co's Receipt for the same
please inform me if it has arrived, and the
proper course for me to draw the same.

I conclude there must be some
instructions with the package as they did not
send me their Order, by answering immediately
you will confer a favour on your Obedt. Servt.
C. A. Huggins

Recd No. 7488

Ans.

Wells & Wells, Office
Baltimore, Jan'y 14th 1853.

Sir,

Sum of the 1stth covering Dr. order No. 354 for the
sum of Five hundred, No hundred Dollars, was received
this morning. The paper order has been given for the
same and I now return it to you with my acknowledgments
according to your request.

The three cent coin transmitted by you during the
4th quarter of 1852 has nearly all been distributed from this
office, and as the amount sent was less than was anticipated
by the Secretary of the Treasury, I would be pleased if on your
convenience you will send the balance.

I remain very respectfully,
Your obs. servant

To

Edward C. Dale Esq
President of the A.S. Unit
Philadelphia

Wm Wells
Esq

Minist of the United States
Philad: 19 Jan. 1855.

Dear Sir,

Your statement of working dies for the year 1852 was duly received, but it did not particularly advert, at the time, to your reference to explanatory accompanying a similar statement for the previous year. Having since had your letter again under my notice, I am led to think it possible that you deemed the present arrangement for preparing certain of the working dies, not requiring the assistance of the engraver, to be open to some objection. I will thank you to inform me if this is so. I will be gratified, also, at your convenience, to receive the letter promised in your favor of Sept. 24th last.

Very respectfully yours,

Amos E. Kent
Director

Mrs. B. Longacre, Esq. }
Engraver.

Mint of the U. S. Philad.^a Jan. 22. 1853

Dear Sir

Your note of the 19th inst. was not rec^d. until this morning; owing to my detention from my office by the sickness of one of my family.

The "explanations" to which I referred in my statement of the working dies, required and furnished for the year 1852: as having accompanied the statement for the previous year, and being applicable to the last— were comprised in these words:

"It is proper to observe, that the following dies, not requiring any additional work from the Engraver after being struck from the hubs; do not necessarily come under my hand, and consequently do not always, or of due course appear on the register I keep of my own work: as they are frequently passed directly from the press at which they are struck, (in charge of the Chief Coiner) to their place in the coining machinery; namely:

The Reverse die of the Double Eagle,

The Head die of the Gold Dollar,

The ~~Reverse~~ dies of the Cent and Half cent,

The Reverse dies of the Dime and Half Dime, and

the three Cent piece, except those required for
the Branch Mint at New Orleans.

I have therefore to take my account of these dies
from that kept by the foreman of the Chief-coiner."

Very Respectfully
Yours &c.
G. N. Eckert Esq. }
Director of the Mint. } James B. Longacre "

P. S. I may add here that it was not my
intention in the preceding "explanations" accom-
panying my official statement; to express any
opinion respecting the economy of the arrange-
ments, which made such explanations necessa-
ry; but merely to state the facts, as they might
in any contingency be thought to affect the ac-
curacy of my statement.

The suggestions to which I had reference in my
letter of Sept. 26. 1852 having no other than an in-
cidental connection; it will be proper to consider
separately; as I purpose to do.

Respectfully - Yours &c.
J. B. Longacre

Custom House
Collector Office
Savannah 22^d January 1853

Sir

I herewith transmit Transfer Draft
No 323 endorsed by the Depository as requested
by you in yours of the 17th inst for \$540
in three Cent coins received at this Office.

The balance of \$920, has not as yet
been received which would make the \$2000
the sum we were informed by the Secretary
of the Treasury would be transmitted.

I would be much obliged if, as soon
as convenient, you would forward that
sum as there is considerable demand
for that coin at present.

Very respectfully,
Yours, Obedt. Servt
Geo Postelle
D. Cole.

C. C. Dole Esq
Treasurer U. S. Mint
Philadelphia -

Office of Asst. Treas. U. S.

Boston. June 19th 1853.

Sir,

Your Letter of the 17th inst. is just received, enclosing a Transfer Draft for \$5,000:— to cover deposits of 3. cent coins; which Draft I herewith return with my endorsement, agreeably to your request.

I Remain,

Very Respectfully,

Wm. D. Lott.

Wm. D. Lott

Asst. Treas. U. S.
Boston.

J. C. C. Dale Esq.

Treasurer of U. S. Mint.

Philadelphia

Cleveland Jan'y 22nd 1853

E.C. Dale Esq

Dear Sir We enclose our Draft
No 2 on B. & C. for One Hundred & twenty
Dollars \$120.00 Please send us their amt in
for same.

We have rec'd the \$150. 3ct Coin
ordered of you Dec 21st 52 - Thus being in advan-
ce it was accordingly credited it to Adams, Rec.,
there being about that amt due us from them -

Yours truly

H. H. Wright & Co
for Smith & Dancy

Sent Aug 21

Private.

Dear Sir,

In accordance with former usages I take the liberty of suggesting as suitable Commissioners of assay, for the scientific purposes of the examination, Prof. James D. Dana, of New Haven (one of the Editors of the American Journal of Science) and James C. Chilton, M.D. of New York, an eminent practical Assayer.

I renew my recommendation of last year that a portion of the Commission be chosen from among the members of Congress. There can be, so far as I know, no legal objection to the course, and I am sure they would be both interested & profited by the visit. You will be better able to suggest the most suitable members from that body than I am. It occurred to me that two members from the Senate of opposite politics (say Messrs. Hunter & Pearce) and two from the House (Messrs. Stanton, of N.Y., & Evans of Ill. or Foster of N.Y.) would be a sufficient number; but to provide for a possible non-attendance, three members from each body might be appointed. -

We pay the necessary expenses of the Commissioners from our Contingent Fund.

Yours, Thos. Corwin,
Secy of the Treasury

Very respectfully yours

Chas. W. Eckert

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia 21 Jan 1853

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will call
the attention of the President to the necessity of appoint-
ing special Commissioners to attend the annual assay,
which is to be held at the Mint on the second Monday
of February next (fourteenth prox.), in accordance with
the provisions of the Mint Act of Jan. 18, 1837.

Very respectfully

your obt^d serv^t

Amos E. Hunt

Director

Hon. Thomas Corwin
Secy of the Treasury }
Washington. }